

Friday April 3 1980

60,592

a twenty pence

Britain studies chemical weapons for retaliation

Ministry of Defence has begun a study on whether Britain should start to develop chemical weapons which could be used to retaliate against an attack in wartime. The Defence White Paper published yesterday says that unlike Nato Soviet Union has a large capability for using chemical warfare.

Large Soviet stocks' White Paper says

By Stanhope Correspondent Ministry of Defence is studying whether Britain should start to develop chemical weapons with which troops could retaliate against a gas attack in wartime.

It which has the full support of Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, is now under way and no decision has been taken.

Based upon an analysis of military threat from the Soviet Union, whose stocks of chemical weapons are thought to have increased in quantity in the past decade,

Mr Pym, who was in Moscow for 1980-81, which was yesterday said that the Soviet Union had the most powerful force for chemical warfare.

Forces maintain large stocks of chemical munitions and are fully equipped and trained to operate in chemical warfare.

White Paper lists some defensive equipment is being developed in to protect troops such an offensive weapons include protective suits and respirators, an nerve-agent detector, chemical-agent monitor, would shoot troops when safe to abandon protective measures.

Decision to move from defensive measures to the ability to launch weapons, if only in war, would be extremely difficult. Britain, with the Soviet Union and other countries, is struggling to find a diplomatic solution which would lead to a ban on all such weapons. The difficulty of ratifying a treaty so far an insuperable obstacle, her important break recent British defence is also foreshadowed in White Paper. Defence in which says that the government is considering im-

mediate ban on all such weapons.

White Paper says that more use is to be made of women in the Services and "we must reconsider and perhaps revise our traditional attitude to allowing them to bear arms". However, the Government believed that at present there could be no question of them engaging in combat or being armed for other duties.

Our Political Editor writes: The political battle to ensure that the £10.75m estimated defence budget produces the promised 3 per cent spending increase in real terms could depend on the Ministry escaping the squeeze of Government cash limits. That was made clear by Mr Pym, who has fought in the Cabinet for this year's increase in real terms.

The outcome will depend on how far inflation this year outstrips the Treasury's prediction of about 15 per cent by next November. Like other departments, Defence faces a cash limit allowing only 14 per cent more for pay and prices—with this important exception that Forces' pay increases already decided but not yet announced, will be allowed to rise higher. Their "comparability" was a firm Conservative commitment.

However, serious overspending could arise on the other costs. The Treasury has already made clear that there are to be no privileged departments in the operation of cash limits.

But while the Government is committed to cash limits it is also committed to the real increases in defence spending, and Mr Pym intends clearly to give them precedence.

White Paper, page 5

Leading article, page 17

*A state of money...
it women can't
say a man
in a few words...*

*JUNES
for
GIRLS.*

W.J.

C

L

U

N

S

E

T

R

I

S

D

M

Y

U

P

U

T

H

E

R

W

E

Y

O

N

S

E

Y

U

S

If you have about £9,000 or more to spend on a car, Toyota is probably not the first name that will spring to mind.

You're more likely to think of a car like a Volvo 264, or a BMW 525, or a Mercedes 230.

Not surprisingly, for all three are desirable cars with illustrious names.

But before you make your choice, let us put the arguments for considering the new Toyota Crown. And demonstrate, with facts rather than opinions, that we are not getting ideas above our station.

COMFORT.

We might describe the plushness of the Crown's seats, the spaciousness of its interior, the smoothness and quietness of its ride. But these are qualities which only a test drive will reveal.

Instead, we'll mention some of the ways in which the Crown cares for your comfort and its three rivals do not.

The seats have height adjustable headrests which are also adjustable fore and aft in the front. The driver's seat is adjustable for height and lumbar support.

The Crown, in fact, is a very adjustable car, so the small businessman will feel as comfortable as the big City magnate.

And only the Crown has air conditioning and an air purifier as standard equipment. Winter and summer, it keeps the air fresh as a daisy.

And should you, on a long drive, feel that a cool glass of Perrier would not go amiss, there is a cooler-box in the rear window shelf.

EQUIPMENT.

The Crown is, quite simply, far better equipped than any of its three rivals. It is better equipped, indeed, than any other car at its price and many which cost a great deal more.

It has an auto-reverse stereo cassette-player with four speakers, and

a cassette box in the front console.

It has a self-seeking VHF/MW/LW stereo radio, and an electric aerial.

The electric windows can be opened and closed individually or from the driver's seat. The fuel filler cap, outside mirror and boot lid are all remote control.

There's a digital quartz clock, and all four seats have separate reading lamps.

The new Toyota Crown gives an overall 24.2 mpg, which is better than the Volvo, BMW and Mercedes.

It has electronic fuel injection, which uses petrol more efficiently, and responds more quickly than a conventional carburettor.

And its automatic gearbox has overdrive, which you can select manually and reduces petrol consumption when you are cruising.

SAFETY.

To protect you and your family in an accident, the Crown has a rigid steel passenger cell and crumple zones front and rear.

It has central door locking and inertia reel seat belts.

To prevent you getting into an accident, it has power-assisted brakes, four quartz-halogen headlamps and a rear fog warning lamp.

It has warning lights for the handbrake, brake fluid level and rear lights. The windows are tinted, to reduce glare.

RELIABILITY.

At this stage of the argument, we will let others speak for us.

According to the German equivalent of the MOT, a Toyota is the most reliable car after two years on the road.

According to an independent British consumer survey, Toyotas suffer from fewer faults than any other make of car. And, in the unlikely event of your needing them, spare parts are easy to get and repair costs are low.

A luxury car, after all, should be more than a comfortable place to sit in while you wait for the AA to arrive.

THE FINAL ARGUMENT.

A glance at the picture below will show that the new Crown will not look out of place outside the most elegant of houses.

Certainly, its new lines do not give away the most surprising fact of all:

The Toyota Crown costs £8,500. £400 less than the Volvo, nearly £500 less than the Mercedes, nearly £800 less than the BMW.

Not, we suspect, that you'd be influenced by a question of mere money. Any more than you'd be influenced by a famous name.

TOYOTA

Everything keeps going right.

THE COMPELLING ARGUMENTS FOR BUYING A TOYOTA. RATHER THAN A VOLVO, BMW OR MERCEDES.

You can control the radio and air conditioning from the front seat if you are driving, or from the rear seat if your chauffeur is driving.

All three of our rivals offer you great comfort. Only the Crown offers you such luxury.

ECONOMY.

There was a time when economy would have had no place in an advertisement for a luxury car.

That, though, was before the days of the £1.25 gallon.

PERFORMANCE.

Here, you might not expect us to come first. But you would be wrong.

The Crown's 2.8 litre engine takes it from 0 to 60 mph in 11.1 seconds, which is 0.6 seconds faster than the BMW 525 Automatic.*

Its power steering is speed-sensitive. The lower your speed, the more assistance it gives you. So the Crown is as easy to manoeuvre in Threadneedle Street as on the M1.



THE NEW TOYOTA CROWN

HOME NEWS

Main research groups urge plan for new industry to exploit genetics and microbiology

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A new type of science-based company, backed by the National Enterprise Board with £2m a year over the next five years, is recommended by the main organizations advising the Government on research and development.

The proposal is to exploit discoveries in genetic engineering and microbiology as the foundation of an industry manufacturing a novel range of pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals.

The plan is contained in a report called *Biotechnology*, published yesterday, of a joint working party of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development, the Advisory Board for the Research Councils, and the Royal Society.

More than fifty eminent industrial, academic and government scientists in Britain have endorsed its conclusions.

The report also recommends that the research councils spend a minimum of £3m a year on that field of work. Dr Alfred Spinks, FRS, chairman of the working party, suggests that can be achieved by a reallocation of priorities among the research councils, rather than asking for extra money.

But more money will be required in the university field, with a provision of, say, £2m capital from the University Grants Committee to ensure adequate long-term laboratory facilities. Moreover, a minimum of 20 new combined teaching and research posts over the next five years is needed to provide the necessary manpower.

Dr J. M. Ashworth, chief scientist to the Central Policy

Review Staff ("think tank"), said at a press conference yesterday that a shortage of experienced people was more of an immediate limitation than money in bringing the new advances in biology to a successful industrial application.

The proposal for a research-oriented biotechnology company is a direct response to the recent creation in the United States and Europe of science-based firms specializing in genetic engineering and microbiology processes.

But the Government working party says a shortage of venture capital and high interest rates are hampering support for innovation in the United Kingdom compared with some export competitors.

Professor Brian Hartley, FRS, perhaps the most senior of the research workers in the field in Britain, suggests that the venture has to focus on those substances of wide interest for medicine and for transforming chemical manufacturing processes.

The production of interferon as a broad-spectrum antiviral drug and potential therapy for certain cancers is high on the list.

Another larger group of naturally occurring agents, monoclonal antibodies and immunoglobulins, are regarded as equally important because of the opportunity they give for novel methods of vaccine production.

Immunoglobulins prepared by conventional methods are of low potency and are scarce, as indeed are the quantities of interferon that can be extracted from white blood cells of donors. A method of preparing specific antibodies by cell

fusion by Dr Cesari Milstein, FRS, of the Laboratory of Molecular Biology of the Medical Research Council, has potentially revolutionized work in that field, but the process needs further development.

The structure of public and private support for research and development is said to be not well suited to the development of a subject like biotechnology in Britain.

The topic straddles the divisions of responsibility both among government departments and research councils, and the arbitrarily defined fields of fundamental and applied research.

What is required is a policy of "technology-push" to come from committed strategic research, which will be converted progressively into a "market-pull" as the products and processes of biotechnology emerge.

The first recommendation is for the research councils to increase their support for biotechnology, and that they should collaborate on projects and should request a higher industrial interest among applications for grants from universities.

The complete charter for biotechnology produced by the working party has 24 recommendations, including a stern address to various ministries that within their grasp are the fate of new medicines, systems for drug testing, novel sources of animal feedstuffs and veterinary agents, processes for materials recovery and effluent treatment, less energy-intensive manufacturing operations and other advances.

Bigger investment, page 22

Protest on prisoners held in police cells

By Craig Seton

A total of 130 sentenced prisoners had to spend one or two days in police cells in the first three months of this year because of industrial action by prison officers or overcrowding at Wormwood Scrubs, London, the Home Office says.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, the Labour MP for Ormskirk, who had asked Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, for the figures, said yesterday that they were "absolutely appalling".

He was given them in a parliamentary written reply.

Mr Kilroy-Silk, who is chairman of the parliamentary all-party penal affairs committee, said the figures were another indication of the serious overcrowding in Britain's prisons. The population was now more than 44,000.

The figures also showed that the prison service was being run by prison officers, not the Home Office, and imposed an unacceptable burden on the police force.

"It is totally inappropriate to be asking the police to do this kind of job, for which they are not properly trained or equipped and do not have the time."

Mr Kilroy-Silk said that he intended to ask Mr Whitelaw what action he proposed taking.

War on field mice

A campaign to protect sugar beet against field mice has been started by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is estimated that they eat a quarter of the seed sown.



Sir Peter Gadsden, Lord Mayor of London, holding up his lamp at the start of a visit to the sewers of Blackfriars, London, yesterday.

Artists dismayed by peripheral status

By Our Arts Reporter

Serious concern that the arts were not regarded by the Government as part of the future "core curriculum" for schools issued by the Department of Education and Science in December.

Sir Roy Shaw, secretary general of the Arts Council, which convened the conference, endorsed delegates' dismay at

the peripheral status accorded to the arts in *A Framework for the School Curriculum*, a paper issued by the Department of Education and Science in December.

Sir Roy called it "a lamentable document resounding with stale platitudes". Its main theme was that schools should be responsive to national needs, but that was taken to mean mainly preparation for work.

£30,000 aid for youth law centre

By Robia Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Nuffield Foundation has promised a grant of £30,000 over three years to help to finance Britain's first law centre catering exclusively for children and young people in trouble with the law.

The Kids' Own Law Centre is to be established in Kentish Town, in the southern part of the London Borough of Brent, an area with high juvenile delinquency figures, many young people in care and high unemployment concentrated among black school-leavers.

The initiative in setting up the centre is being taken by the Brent Community Law Centre. Workers there say that at present young people are only a tiny proportion of their clients and that often they seek help too late.

Mr Clive Grace, of the Brent centre, says it is hoped that the new centre will deal particularly with cases involving criminal matters, the use of the law relating to arrest on suspicion ("sus"), child care cases, and the law on young people's employment.

"We would aim to offer young people advice about all their legal rights and would keep an open door so that they could walk in whenever they problem."

"The possibility of a quick and effective response would, we hope, make the police a lot more careful in the use of their powers under the 'sus' law."

Last October the urban aid committee of the Labour-controlled Brent Borough Council refused assistance to the project after press publicity had suggested that the law centre might be used by young people aggrieved at punishment meted out by their school teachers, and that it would threaten to undermine family life in the Asian community by advising young girls that they were not bound to submit to arranged marriages.

"We would explain to young people who came to us with these sorts of difficulties what their legal position is, and seek to help them if we could," Mr Grace said yesterday. "But we do not expect such cases to predominate."

The application to Brent council for financial help is to be renewed, and further aid is being sought from other charities. Mr Grace said the group was confident that the announcement of the Nuffield grant would make it much easier to raise the remaining £20,000 a year required.

Labour MP says suspension of Debendox

Complaints about the w Medicines cleared. Deb the morning sickness drug sent yesterday to Dr C Vaughan, Minister of State Health, and the Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP Stoke-on-Trent, South.

Mr Ashley is calling for further evidence to consider. He said the committee has looked at all the evidence produced when an American sued Richardson, the manufacturers, his son was born deformed.

He said: "I am astounded that the committee has examined all the available evidence."

The committee found there was no scientific evidence to show that Debendox caused congenital abnormalities. I understand it did not release all the evidence under the Freedom of Information Act.

"The evidence presented convinced the jury the drug did cause malformation. The CSM should again when it has a full script of the trial. Until then I hope you will suspend drug."

TV companies 'may seek sales before productions'

By a Staff Reporter

Commercial television companies may increasingly seek overseas sales before committing themselves to producing important series of programmes, a Commons committee says today.

The Committee of Public Accounts says, in its fifth report, that it could be argued that profits for levy purposes were being artificially reduced.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority excluded income from the sales of programmes overseas from a contractor's total income, but made no corresponding reduction in the total expenditure for an appropriate part of the initial production costs.

From that, the committee draws the conclusion about the artificial reduction of profits, and expresses approval of the authority's agreement to review the accounting treatment to ascertain whether the rules for

'Order' as MPs fall out over animal B

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Angry exchanges between supporters of the Protection of Animals (Scientific Purposes) Bill during the first sitting of the standing committee in detail.

The chairman, Mr Leadbetter, Labour MP for Liverpool, had called for all the MPs that their

was contrary to the standard of party debate.

Temper flared after Fry, Conservative MP for Finsbury, the main sponsor of the Bill, said that a objects was to prohibit any experiments.

One he did not want in Britain was the of the front page of a newspaper he believed.

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, who introduced the Bill, demanded more information where had such been conducted, and when?

"I do not like anyone off the paws of rabid," said. "But I want in the where and when before the next sitting committee I will write ever was involved and other side of the story convincing, naturally admit it. But we facts."

Standing immediate site Mr Fry, the informed Fry made no response.

"There is that is the Mr Dalyell," said. "Mr lucky, he gets a high list of MPs who conduct a private members a cross the country have given our seat."

He has had month preparation of the Bill certain matters of fact still wanting on fact.

Mr Stephen Ross, Liberal MP for the Isle of Wight, aggressively whether Mr approved of the "dogs" cancer research

ment which received in Licky about two years.

"That has now stopped," Mr Ross said what the sponsors of want to stop. There is support in this country, the law up to date Dalvell has supported in the past.

"Instead of trying to the Bill on every step thing, can he not be useful and get on?"

Mr Dalyell said he see something done about research.

"They don't, be headed about it," Mr Ross said. "There is a limit."

After the chairman renounced, Mr Dalyell said way for the promoters press on the Bill would produce evidence for assertions.

Mr Fry promised a list of the "trivial, unnecessary and cruel" experiments that he wanted stopped the committee meets again.

Complaints about the w Medicines cleared. Deb the morning sickness drug sent yesterday to Dr C Vaughan, Minister of State Health, and the Parliamentary Commissioner (Ombudsman) Mr Jack Ashley, Labour MP Stoke-on-Trent, South.

Mr Ashley is calling for further evidence to consider. He said the committee has looked at all the evidence produced when an American sued Richardson, the manufacturers, his son was born deformed.

He said: "I am astonished that the committee has examined all the available evidence."

The committee found there was no scientific evidence to show that Debendox caused congenital abnormalities. I understand it did not release all the evidence under the Freedom of Information Act.

"The evidence presented convinced the jury the drug did cause malformation. The CSM should again when it has a full script of the trial. Until then I hope you will suspend drug."

OPEC, unemployment, Détente and World War III?

Our world is currently facing more real crises than at any time since World War II.

And as the crises grow so our perspective lessens.

Regain that perspective with The Times.

Unbiased, balanced and objective. Qualities we all need to survive the 80s.

THE TIMES

Take The Times every day. And keep better informed.

ME NEWS

White Paper underlines rising cost of Forces in Germany and general manning difficulties

By Stanhope Correspondent
Disturbing rise in the stationing troops in Germany and its consequences for the future of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR) and the underlined in the Government's defence White Paper 1980, published yesterday.

In the past 20 years costs in by an annual 3% per cent terms, and in 1980-estimated at £763m, or parts of Britain's "in-overseas spending on

White Paper tacitly concedes that The Times disclosed that the Government had by the impact of the Anglo-German agreement, 1977.

absence of offset pay-future and the rising British Forces Germany our ability to improve training effectiveness of d RAF Germany as we see it.

many BAOR units of Chieftain tanks are used. In many infantry companies has had to be cadre strength, her with the deployment to 3,000 soldiers at time in Northern Ireland are "oversetstretch" for the troops required to improve BAOR's air and air defence and to speed up movements for the return of BAOR in an emergency White Paper says.

The RAF need to be aircraft, weapons needed to make up Warsaw Pact's advantages and steady lost in quality."

C controller says corporation got its sums wrong on inflation

In Gosling, one of MPs yesterday, Mr Ian Tretheway, general of the BBC, with one of his concerns whether any future BBC spending would stand. Committee on Scottish Affairs taking evidence C management team proposed cuts in broadcasting and the Scottish Orchestra. Rick Ramsay, com- island, told the committee that it understood that corporation has its sum wrong, to the tune of £12m, the whole of annual savings will be London and the £12m will be exempt. I say that in terms of e have got our sums wrong, who had said the BBC had calculated an inflation figure of 16% per cent a year to 12% per cent to say that no guarantees. Aave to cut, it is more in those areas that east this time," he it would be unwise

hid behind

olicitor

hid behind a soft-natured and trusting the justice, it was alleged that Criminal Court

Rufus Leon, aged 35, Street, Westminster, pleaded guilty to being a public nuisance and was fined £500 with a further £100 in the withdrawal of about a criminal

olas Purnell, for the said Mr Leon, sole Barlow Leon, solicitor, Belvoir Street, was year on behalf of a test for an alleged crime.

written to the mother involved saying that continued to prefer against his client they forced to file cross-legal that she pro- daughter for sexual while under age.

I had also written to covering the case, Inspector Peter if it was possible with the charges.

telephone call to the Leon spoke in a way and said that ter want to court a jury would be public.

ther told the police recorder was set up me before Mr Leon's her. The police, hid a sofa, listened repeated his threat ed money.

e survival S urged

in Suffolk are to set up "survivors", incorporating bus, post office and one roof, to try to decline in rural facilities. 400 parishes published yesterday showed that 311 public houses, 10 post offices have

Concern over rising costs and manning difficulties are apparent throughout the White Paper, the longest and most explicit since the last war.

Its background is, as always, the continuing growth of Warsaw Pact forces beyond what is needed for their own defence, and the implications for the West. "We have no reason to believe that the present Soviet leaders are deliberately planning to attack Nato."

But should war ever break out they intend to win, and meanwhile they can use Soviet military power to impress, influence or threaten less powerful nations to adopt policies which suit the Soviet Union."

The Russian invasion of Afghanistan "shows our opponents have both the power to make new territorial and strategic gains and the nerve to use that power".

The defence of the United Kingdom is a key component in Nato's plans. In war it would provide a forward base for operations in the Atlantic, a main base for operations in the Channel and the North Sea and a rear base for operations on the Continent.

Over the past twenty years the effort devoted to the air defence of Britain has been "sharply reduced" and it should be improved.

The White Paper says, on the need for low-flying training over Britain "the inconvenience and risk must be set against the general balance of our Forces' relations with the community".

On the premature voluntary discharge of men from the Forces in 1977 and 1978, it says "it will take many years to replace them, however many new recruits are enlisted", because of the skills that were lost.

Defence sales in 1980-81 are expected to amount to about £120m. The Royal Ordnance factories suffered a setback last year with the cancellation of an Iranian order for 1,200 tanks. But the White Paper says that

Recruiting was good in 1979-80, with an expected total intake of 49,000. However, there were shortages in some grades and specializations. The recruiting effort would deal selectively with particular shortages.

Recruiting will become more difficult from 1982 because of fewer young men entering the 16 to 19 age range. The Services need to recruit about 8% per cent of the men in that range, but by the late 1980s that will rise to 11% per cent.

More use is to be made of women in the services. It is planned to employ the Women's Royal Naval Service in a wider range of jobs; and the Army has authorized a further 570 posts to be filled by the Women's Royal Army Corps and proposes to increase its overall size by a quarter.

If, however, we are to be able to make the fullest use of women in the Services we must reconsider and perhaps revise our traditional attitude to allowing them to bear arms."

The Government, it says, believes that for the present there can be no question of members of the women's Services engaging in combat or being armed for any duties other than in exercises, emergency or war.

Within this general limitation, however, we are considering how far it would be desirable to go. If arming women with personal weapons at all is acceptable, questions which must be resolved include whether it should be limited, as in some countries, to self-defence or whether, as in others, it might be extended to a base defence role."

Defence sales in 1980-81 are expected to amount to about £120m. The Royal Ordnance factories suffered a setback last year with the cancellation of an Iranian order for 1,200 tanks. But the White Paper says that

provided prospective orders materialize, the factory at Leeds should be able to maintain its tank-building capacity for the British Army.

The White Paper refers to widespread dissatisfaction at the five royal dockyards over pay, leading to industrial disputes, a loss of manpower and "a serious loss of output". A report on the matter is expected this month.

Equipment accounts for 41 per cent of the defence budget, the same as in 1979-80. Improved defences against chemical attack and a new armoured-piercing round for the Army's tanks are among the procurement items detailed. But the White Paper refers only briefly to impending decisions on a placement for Polaris in the 1980s as Britain's next strategic deterrent, and to the Army's plans for a new tank.

Defence procurement, it says, is a vast and long-term undertaking. The largest projects may cost well over £1,000m and may take 10 years or more to develop and five years to come into service.

For the first time it illustrates some of the costs of equipment.

They are: nuclear-powered fleet submarine, £120m; type-42 guided-missile destroyer, £80m; seabed operations vessel, £80m; Puma helicopter, £15m; Tornado strike aircraft, £10m; Milan antitank missile, £7,000; 155mm illuminating shell, £450.

Projects include: Sting Ray lightweight torpedo, £920m; Sea Eagle anti-surface missile improvement programme, £350m; Rapier anti-aircraft missile improvement programme, £320m; now sonar equipment for ships and submarines, £170m.

Defence in the 1980s. Statement on the Defence Estimates (vols 1 and 2, Cd 7826, Stationery Office, £4.50 and £4).

practices where such changes could achieve better value.

The Home Office was rebuked yesterday by the Public Accounts Committee for failing to control police spending properly. A report by the committee says: "We expect the department to make more effective use of the methods available to them to safeguard the legitimate interests of the Exchequer."

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

When the committee concluded in the 1977-78 session that the variations should be studied further.

The Home Office said studies would be unlikely to increase efficiency.

But the Public Accounts Committee says the chief inspector of the local government audit service appeared to reinforce the view that statistical analyses could show where economies might be possible.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

Exchequer.

The committee also expects the Home Office to assert its proper responsibility to ensure that all possible steps are taken to change police authority

HOME NEWS

Family man will be more than £3 a week worse off in sickness pay under government proposal

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent

A married man with two children will be more than £1 a week worse off in sickness pay under the new strategy proposed by the Government, details of which were published in a Green Paper yesterday.

The plan makes employers responsible for paying sickness benefit for the first eight weeks of a worker's sick leave in any year, and suggests that the rate be set at £30 a week at today's prices.

Under government rules will be changed because employers will have the administrative burden of working out the sick pay. They will be compensated by a once-for-all reduction in national insurance contributions.

The Government is proposing that there should be only one rate, which employers should be obliged to pay during periods of sickness. This would be more than the single person's sickness entitlement (now £18.50) but less than the amount now paid for those with children (£29.95 plus £1.70 for each child).

The Green Paper says: "Individuals with dependants may lose relative to single workers".

For workers earning less than £30 a week it is suggested that the employer should pay three-quarters of their wages. "To require an employer to pay full wages during sickness" would leave no financial incentive for a low earner to return to work", it says.

The aim is to save on administrative costs and to tax sick

pay. Employees who have their sick pay from the state stopped up to their usual earnings level by their employers are better off sick than well because their state benefit is not taxed.

The paper points out that when the present national insurance scheme was introduced it was rare for anyone to be paid by his employer for a period during which he was too ill to work.

"The situation in 1980 is very different. Up-to-date figures are not available, but we know that as long as six years ago some 80 per cent of full-time employees were within the coverage of occupational sick-pay schemes.

"Nearly half of the people covered were eligible to receive full pay reduced by national insurance entitlement, or in some cases full pay on top of national insurance benefit", it says.

Evidence suggests that if anything the situation has improved for employees, yet the Department of Health and Social Security is processing 10 million claims a year, 90 per cent of which are for six weeks or less, it says.

The Government therefore thought it right to review the role of state sickness benefit. The amount paid out in flat rate benefit is £375 a year and the estimated cost to employers of the new scheme is £415m.

It is proposed that employers should not have to pay for the first three days of sick leave. Nor would they have to provide sick pay for married women

and widows who had chosen not to pay full national insurance contributions.

Comments are invited by September 30 next, and the Government hopes to introduce the scheme by 1982.

Negotiations are to be held with the British Medical Association about sickness certificates. Doctors have to issue them free for those claiming state benefit, but they charge if the certificate is for an employer.

Miss Ruth Lister, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, said the plan discriminated against families with children.

It would put a considerable administrative burden on small employers, and to make employers pay only a proportion of the wages of those earning less than £30 a week would produce real hardship.

The British Medical Association found the proposal quite unacceptable. "It will take away the patient's right to decide whether to reveal the confidential information in his national insurance certificate to his employer and will undermine the confidential doctor-patient relationship."

Dr Tony Kelly-Elliott, chairman of the General Medical Services Committee, said the paper laid down that employers should be supplied with a statement about the patient's incapacity. That was a confidential matter and doctors would not disclose it.

Income During Initial Sickness: A New Strategy (Command 7884, Stationery Office, £2).

Move to calm storm on teachers' hours

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Mrs Angela Rumbold, chairman of the Council of Local Education Authorities (CLEA), attempted yesterday to calm the storm over the negotiations on conditions of service for teachers.

The authorities' proposals were designed only to describe what teachers do, not to increase their work load, she said in a statement.

The proposals included assurances for teachers to achieve a fair distribution of duties, and safeguards in the form of maximum yearly and weekly hours of work.

Discussions on a new contractual definition of teachers' rights, duties and responsibilities had been taking place over the past year in a joint working party and substantial progress had been made, she said.

The CLEA had formally requested an early meeting of the joint committee responsible for negotiating conditions of service other than pay to review the working party's progress and to consider a timetable for completing negotiations.

When the working party met last week, the unions refused even to discuss a "draft interim

agreement" presented by the local authorities.

Discussions continued, however, on the authorities' draft proposals on service. Those include a maximum of 27½ hours a week of teaching, a maximum of 7½ hours of other duties, such as mid-day supervision, and a minimum of 2½ hours during school for marking and preparing lessons.

It was also proposed that teachers work up to a maximum of 205 days a year to allow for in-service training outside term time. The present minimum school teaching year is 190 days.

Actual negotiations on the minimum and maximum hours have not yet begun.

The National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, the second largest teachers' union, has refused to take part in the talks on conditions of service and described the proposals as "dismal".

The union said: "They may gain more contractual hours out of teachers, but they will lose an inestimable amount of effort and good will."

Other workers were reducing their working week, increasing their holidays and increasing their pay, but teachers were moving in the opposite direction.

NUT opposes a national curriculum framework

By Our Education Correspondent

The National Union of Teachers has come out strongly against the Government's proposals for a national framework for the curriculum in schools.

In a pamphlet published today the union urges Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Mr Nicholas Edwards, the Secretary of State for Wales, to end their attempt to establish such a framework.

"The idea that the school curriculum should satisfy national needs is misconceived. Who is to define national needs? Every government has its own idea of what the prevailing national needs are. The school curriculum would have to be reorganized every few years to suit the ideology of the day," it says.

Predictably, the union argues that it is the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

Thatcher aid for museum sought

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has been asked to help Britain's only helicopter collection to survive by cutting through Ministry of Defence red tape which they say is hampering the reopening of the Bristol Rotormuseum at West-

on-Super-Mare airport, Avon.

The museum had to close tem-

porarily last September when a lease on the airfield, owned by the Ministry, expired. Delays in arranging its sale and new leases were blamed.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

The concept of "national needs" was of little value to teachers, whose responsibility was to individual children with different educational, emotional and social needs.

"The notion is particularly critical of the proposals for minimum and maximum periods of time for key elements in the curriculum." The subjects mentioned were already taught in most schools, it says.

All teachers were concerned that children should be taught basic subjects. Where such subjects were not taught, it was normally because of a lack of resources, not because teachers were unaware of their importance.

The union says that it will be sending its views to Lady Young, Minister of State for Education, later this month.

The union argues that it is the

Ministry, not the teachers, by vir-

ture of their training and their experience of pupils, who are in the best position to know what are the needs of children.

Jy 11/10/80

VERSEAS Mrs Gandhi fends her policy on Afghanistan

Richard Wigg

April 2

Gandhi, the Prime Minister, told the United States that she believed the Union would lessen its role in Afghanistan only if there were no moves by the super power "to make us feel encircled."

examples of such element" Mrs. Gandhi said to American plans for aid expenditure. On declassified cables at Diego Garcia, Indian Ocean, and plans raised military preparedness in the Gulf region.

Gandhi, who was speaking to American journalists at the Institute of Mass Communication, said that the United States was planning to use Diego Garcia into a base.

trying to maintain her sympathetic view of her attitude on Afghanistan. Prime Minister said Moscow was bound to sharply and look with care in when the Americans might become friendly and made concerted towards that country.

a reference to the American Defence to Peking, though fact came after the intervention in Kabul.

asked if she thought had done enough to the evacuation of Soviet from Afghanistan, Mrs. Gandhi, by asking the "loud condemnation of the Soviet Union by it had yielded better

Prime Minister said that governments, except Europe, had come round Indian view that no solution was possible Afghan problem. India's use of its friendly with Moscow to try to crisis.

Gandhi is due to visit for the Zimbabwe independence celebrations later. She said this would a chance to strengthen annexions with African

the trainee journalists about India belonging the non-aligned news control over reporting of its member government.

Mrs. Gandhi replied news, it is better than

id significant developments the Third World went while trivial happened in countries where international agencies were played up.

Jos Ghail, a special President Sadat of arrived here today official visit, said he sought to explain Cairo's to Middle East prob-

ress was made on the issue between Egypt and Israel. The May 26 deadline extended.



Exiled at a tender age, bright-faced girls in a tent city near Peshawar are three among an estimated 500,000 Afghan refugees living at camps across the Pakistan border.

Three more hasten dying convulsions of Janata

From Our Own Correspondent

Delhi, April 2

A few days ago Mr Acharya Kripalani, the Indian elder statesman who with the late Mr J. P. Narayan helped to create the Janata party, said: "The situation in that party is such that anybody can talk any amount of nonsense". Three of the leading personalities of India's former ruling party have rushed to prove that observation correct.

Mr Raj Narain, until now executive president of the Lok Dal Party which broke away from the Janata party last year when the Desai government collapsed, last night blithely dissolved his own party in retaliation for his expulsion from the party ranks by Mr Charan Singh, the former premier, who now leads the largest opposition group in Parliament.

Dissolution, the former Janata health minister said, had become "an historic necessity": Mr Charan Singh had merely decided to dismiss Mr Narain for protracted party indiscretion.

One day before, the third personality in the trio, Mr Jagdish Singh, who voluntarily gave up leading the Janata party early last month, had indulged in similar posturings.

When he quit he announced he would launch a new party but after a Delhi congress last weekend which was a signal victory in terms of backers, Mr Ram simply had himself declared the leader of the "real" Janata.

Janata party by his political cronies and had "removed" Mr Chandru Shukkar, president of the Janata party and still in office from its former ruling days.

For good measure the cronies agreed on the "dismissal" forthwith of all the other Janata party office-holders.

An idea of just how India's former rulers live in a limbo of their own making, after a crushing rejection by the electors at the January polls, can be gained by recalling that it was Mr Ram who only last week pointed out correctly that internal party elections had even taken place during Janata's three years of existence.

Yet straightaway he had himself acclaimed leader of the "real" Janata by personal followers not one of whom had submitted himself to the process of election by any party rank and file.

Meanwhile, Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party leadership today called for nominations of candidates for the nine state assembly elections, signalling that they are likely to be held at the end of next month.

But before then the wreck of the Janata party has probably go through yet more convulsions involving its three last remaining elements—the Hindu nationalist Jana Sangh, the old Congress group around Mr Morarji Desai and the remaining former socialists.

Swiss rebuke equestrian chief for jumping gum

Zurich, April 2.—Switzerland's National Olympic Committee reacted angrily to the decision by the Swiss Equestrian Federation to boycott the Moscow Olympics. A committee spokesman said the decision would not influence the other 15 sports federations whose members mainly favour going to the games.

"We asked the federation not to announce their decision until after our general assembly on May 10", said Mr Karl Erb, for the committee.

Mr Erb claimed the decision of the federation did not reflect the wishes of the majority of the equestrian team. "This is the really annoying thing. We are convinced the decision of

the federation's executive committee was made under the influence of the president.

Mr Guy Sarasin, the equestrian president, said it was "nonsense" to suggest he was behind the decision of his executive committee. "The vote was seven to one, with one abstention. I don't call that a one-person move".

Mr Sarasin agreed that most of their riders probably still favoured going to the games, but added: "The decision was not taken by the competitors who only take their own personal situation into account.

"It is not for them to decide. Otherwise what is the point of having any directive body at all?"—AP.

World View

Initiatives by Italian Communists pose a problem for Moscow

The governments, the cultural elites, the political forces of the West are going, right now, through a soul-searching debate, whose theme is how to adjust to the new challenges of the 1980s, coming from the Soviet Union, from the Third World and from inside our own societies.

No wonder that, at a time of change, the frontier parties of Europe, like the French and Italian communist parties, should undergo special stresses. Their reactions to the domestic and international crises are equally traumatic, even though the same tensions seem to be pushing one party towards the East, the other one towards the West.

Establishing links with non-aligned

It would be unwise, at this stage, to try and draw a fully coherent picture of what is going on. But a lot is certainly going on. What has happened is that the PCI (Italian Communist Party), under Signor Berlinguer, is again on the move. For once, instead of purely reacting to events, it has taken a series of political initiatives.

The new line is "in full swing", as Signor Giancarlo Pajetta recently said. And it all concerns international relations.

The "new line" follows two directions. The first one has already been defined as "a search for the Euroleft".

The second one aims at establishing new links with the non-aligned world. The first search has already led Signor Berlinguer to meeting the Socialist leaders of Spain, Portugal, Germany (Brandt) and France (Mitterrand); talks with Scandinavian Socialists are also going to take place, while Signor Giorgio Napolitano has suavely preached the Eurocommunist-Euroleft doctrines in London, in a speech at Chatham House and in meeting with Labour Party representatives.

Following the second direction, the PCI has sent missions to Algeria and Zimbabwe and

sidered intolerable by Moscow: an excommunication of the PCI might be considered less costly than this new threat from the inside to Moscow's control of the non-aligned movement.

But what is Berlinguer after? The official explanations refer to the need to defend détente in Europe and the world, and to create a left alternative in Europe to domination of the community by the right. The PCI, a party with enormous pride and ambitions, declares that it wants to take part in the opening of a new historic phase in Western Europe; hence the step forward from Eurocommunism to the "Euroleft", which was made possible by the "democratic choices" of the PCI in recent years. It is therefore considered certain that the PCI will refuse to take part in this month's conference of European Communist parties of East and West, proposed under Soviet prodding by Marchais and the Polish Communists. This might be a momentous turning point, or even a point of no-return; the Spanish and Yugoslav Communists have already indicated that they will also stay at home.

Seeking the way to government power

In addition to its great European and global aims, the PCI is also looking for "legitimation" as a bona fide democratic party through the European Social Democrats: will this open to Berlinguer the doors of government power, which the Christian Democrats have so far kept jealously closed? At the same time, the new links with China and the Third World would legitimize the PCI as a bona fide revolutionary party. So, the PCI continues to follow, whenever its contradictions demand, its also aiming, more or less consciously, for a Soviet excommunication (an expulsion from the father's house), as a liberating act which would free it of its past?

© Times Newspapers, 1980.

New: Wide-body bus trips to Hamburg and Munich.



Starting in April/May, in addition to our regular Düsseldorf and Frankfurt Airbus flights you can also enjoy the quiet and roominess of the A 300 whenever you fly to Hamburg (departing daily) or Munich (departing Tuesdays and Thursdays). For further information contact your local Lufthansa office or your IATA travel agency.

Opps out in riot-torn Assam

1. April 2.—Troops parts of India's Assam as students leading all agitation rejected movement offer of compromise to the unrest.

is said the districts of where two people going on Monday and troops were patrolling as quiet but tense were standing by in the same where a 90 people have been agitated since Sept.

Folia Kumar Mishra, head of the All-Assam Union which has led both agitations, today a government offer to those leadership only to those

Bengali immigrants who were residing in Assam since 1967.

Mr L. P. Singh, the governor, was reported to have made the offer at a meeting with students in the state capital of Gauhati last night.

Mr Indira Gandhi's Government had previously insisted on declaring 1971 as the decisive year while the students are demanding that all Bengalis and others who settled in the state after 1951 should be declared illegal immigrants and deported.

The Army has been called in the past six months to try to stop the arson and rioting that have left 15,000 people homeless.

The students today inter-

Nepal sets date for vote on political system

Kathmandu, April 2.—Nepal will hold its first referendum on May 2, to decide whether to adopt a new political system or retain the old, the National Election Commission said today.

Leaders of both opposition and ruling parties acclaimed the decision that will allow 7.2 million voters to decide whether to keep the present partyless panchayat system of government or reintroduce multi-party democracy.

King Birendra ordered the referendum last May after rioting. The Government had mobilized 26,000 civil servants to supervise the election.—UPI.

Pakistan to get another British increase in aid

Islamabad, April 2.—Britain today announced an extra £2m increase in aid to Pakistan this year. Earlier Britain had said it was doubling its 1979 aid to Pakistan to £30m.

The announcement was made at the end of a five-day familiarization trip by Mr Neil Martin, the Minister for Overseas Development.

Before leaving Islamabad, Mr Martin met Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, the Pakistani Finance Minister, and Mr Agha Shahi, who is President Zia ul-Haq's foreign adviser.—Reuters.

Correction
The Civil Service Staff College is at Sunningdale and not at Henley-on-Thames as stated in a report from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on March 20. The Administrative Staff College at Henley is an independent organization and has no connexion with the Civil Service.

Have a care for the eighties

MHA launches this Easter its project to build 20 flats (doubles and singles) at Penrith in Cumbria. A fine dwelling in a 1/4 acre site will provide this exciting Sheltered Housing development with staff accommodation and community facilities at a cost of £400,000. Work will commence in the spring of 1981 providing money is available.

A generous Easter donation for Penrith will give a good start to MHA's campaign to double its caring capacity by 1990.

Please send your gift to the Rt Hon. George Thomas MP, "Penrith Project", Methodist Homes for the Aged, Dept. 1, Freepost, London SW1P 3QD.

METHODIST HOMES FOR THE AGED

11 Tufton Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3QD
General Secretary Brian Callin MA BSc
Pastoral Secretary Rev Norman Richardson

 **Lufthansa**
German Airlines

NEW BOOKS

The eye of the world

Nietzsche

a Critical Life

By Ronald Hayman

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson £18.50)

Whoever saw him in the tenth years of his madness, wrote Rudolf Steiner, had the impression that this man could not die, but that his eye would rest for all eternity upon mankind and the whole world of appearance.

The tormented existence and the visionary divinations of Friedrich Nietzsche touch the history, art, politics and personal behaviour of the modern age so closely and in so many ways that a new popular but scholarly life in English has long been overdue. Ronald Hayman has provided it. This Nietzsche is an intelligent and often moving account which deserves to be rescued as soon as possible from its prohibitive pricing and placed in the Penguin Imprint which has been showing considerable interest in Nietzsche over the past few years.

Nietzsche's writings are intensely autobiographical and the study of his life can only illuminate further their disturbing imaginative power. Very few artists—and it is hard not to feel after reading Mr Hayman that Nietzsche was, above all, an artist—have related their thought and work so closely to the state of their own body and mind. To tell his story is to tell the story of the brain disease—probably, but not quite conclusively, says Hayman—hereditary, symbolizing headaches and poor eyesight to near-blindness which afflicted him from adolescence on. It is a terrible story but not, somehow, a depressing one.

For Nietzsche turned poor health into a positive virtue, and believed that only in sickness and suffering could a man see clearly what was wrong.

His fragmentary prose style was partly conditioned by recurring pain and the act of writing expelled the poisons from the body: "frightening very black, almost inkish" was his own description of *Beyond Good and Evil* (1885-6). Yet friends envied his philosopher's precarious isolation, finding him difficult, but courageous and inspiring. He was a copious and revealing correspondent and far from humourless about himself:

"The most placid, the most reasonable man, so long as he has a big moustache, can sit quietly in his shade—as the accessory of a big moustache he will give most people the impression of being military, irreducible and sometimes violent, and hence accordingly."

Simply to think of Nietzsche is to conjure not only that evasive moustache but the whole great undefended head and brow, electrically tensed around glowing eyes which either saw iron dingily—he travelled across Europe from Venice to Marienbad and the Engadin to Nice in order to find dark enough woods and a quality of light they could sustain—or too far: "They looked... inwards," remarked Lou Salomé, the intellectuals' moll and later friend of Freud to whom Nietzsche once proposed marriage "as if into the distance".

Too much looking inward into the distance led to escape through insanity, perhaps, a little feigned at first, like Hamlet's, but real enough in the end. "A friend ordered cancellation of his trip to Strindberg as the crisis gathered around Christmas 1888 (why was he always so ill at Christmas?)... I want to have the young Kaiser shot," and he signed the letter "Nietzsche Caesar". Strindberg replied in Latin and Greek, "I want, I want to be mad". Meanwhile it is a joy to be mad", signing off "Strindberg (Deus, optimus, maximus)". A scene of truly appalling play-

fulness unfolds as the stricken giants frolic on the very edge of the nineteenth-century world. "Consciousness is a screw without end," Nietzsche had realized earlier; the more you knew the less you could do about it. An important, if negative, discovery, and he had continued to seek, without belief, some pattern to the irrational nature of man.

Hayman defines the heart of Nietzsche's achievement even more simply: "Nietzsche taught the truth that we have to live without truth". Ranging backwards to Schopenhauer and Blake, and forwards to Eliot and Freud, he is a gifted and helpful summarizer who makes the ceaseless shifts in Nietzsche's thinking accessible to the general reader without, as far as I can see, oversimplifying them. I lack the training to follow philosophical arguments closely, and I did not expect to understand all Hayman was saying on a first reading of his book: I am grateful to him that I did much better than usual.

A precocious classical scholar and professor of philology at 24, Nietzsche himself rejected the classical forms of presentation in favour of paradox, maxim and lightning stabs at the void. He was an aphorist: "Slavery still exists" (for example) and anyone who does not have two-thirds of his day for himself is a slave". He is equally good on laughter, the nature of originality, sin, cruelty and self-preservation, and the cold, devouring advances of modern State. A Prussian patriot in the years of German unification, he came to despise the philistine commercialism of Bismarck's Reich and would probably, as Hayman says, have enjoyed Hitler's even more:

The concept of politics will be assimilated wholly into ideological warfare, all the power structures of the old society will be blown up—they are all founded on lies.

One is left with the impression from Nietzsche that the philosopher's famous quarrel with Bayreuth—when they had all lived in Switzerland he became the Wagner's favourite son—arose from Nietzsche's expres-

sion of the world's mindlessness of the modern



Nietzsche in his last year, by Hans Olde.

There will be wars such as there have never been on earth. (Ecce Homo, written 1888).

As there is much to recognize in Nietzsche's writings, there is much capable of misrepresentation, but about the only truly silly thing he is recorded as saying in all of these 360 pages is something about creative people needing to eat meat, and that sounds silly partly because we suspect him of repeating it at second hand, from Wagner.

One is left with the impression from Nietzsche that the philosopher's famous quarrel with Bayreuth—when they had all lived in Switzerland he became the Wagner's favourite son—arose from Nietzsche's expres-

sion of Wagner's growing intolerance and authoritarianism, and from his own less than ecstatic (or fully attended) reception of the first Ring. (He was, as usual, horribly ill.) Was it as simple as that?

Nietzsche dropped anti-Semitism first, then the rest of the package so completely that he could not bear to listen to Wagner's music and came to believe that Wagner, with his dream of reviving the music-drama of the Greeks had instead become the major force preventing the wisdom of Antiquity and the Renaissance from flooding its light where it was so completely and went home. He was only 45, and in three or four years began to be famous, the mad, unerring eye of the world.

Michael Ratcliffe

Reviews editor

of books

and arts

critic

and author

of books

and arts

Fashion

by
Prudence Glynn

Left : The dramatic. Backless plastic breastplate and draped silk drawers, magnificent ridged batwing coat. Issy Miyake

Photographs by Harry Korn



Above left : The American influence ; very important both in the shops and on the catwalk. Texan boots, fringed furs, shiny leathers.

Above right : The Florentine fight look. Bloused silver lame jacket (Chloe)



Above left : Winterhalter. Ruffles, taffeta, ankle length, romantic. Above right : Spotted fake furs. Ugh. There were lots.

Paris looks over her shoulder

First that can happen," is that I fall on their bottom a bit sore. We were a ballet school never to catch a dancer who calculated her leap, for on that it can break.

as ever to bring to the views, however of the mighty, I had d' my dinner partner, a poem of fashion in a de minute of black collared suit, white cuffed sweater and fur about the speed at home Margot or who cracked at him across the room. It was Paris, and King of the Collections.

of everything cracked in Paris, and unfortunately less than the the nimble Dame, so though not having I home, dated my leaps, I still wore bottoms. A con is that one knows well that one third of lack we sat through ver be made and is here to distract the less press.

that there is nothing to say in fashion, the century having every silhouette since last? Or is it that even

with the new generation of shoppers there are fewer left to hear or care?

Skirts

Every length from mini to maxi. The mini is here in short cabled stretch knits, worn with thick woolly tights and soft suede boots (Miyake). It has a walk this time around, a leather belt usually, and it is very informal, the opposite of the Courreges capelet. Or it is a blouson jacket. Then, there is the neatly pleated skirt to just below the knee (everyone) or the mid calf length dirndl. Evening dresses are ankle length. And the dirndl mini.

Trousers

Plus fours, pedal pushers, ankle cuffed evening pants, but most important the return of the just above the knee length culottes. A few shorts worn with midi coats.

Coats

Mid thigh length car coats, or that new short bridge jacket or bolero, cut straight to above the waist and edge to edge.

The mood

Empress Elizabeth and the Austro-Hungarian empire. Corded embroidery on velvet, upper-crust peasant influence from there and from North Africa (St. Laurent). Military greatcoats military pockets (St. Laurent). Very masculine. Black tuxedos, the parking warden look Schmalz or aggressive. Vita Sackville-West hats. A wild exuberance at JAP.

The price

Astronomical. A minimum commitment of \$20,000 or \$25,000 per item for buyers.

The fabrics

Velvet, moire, taffeta, heavy knits shot through with Jurex. Quilting. We shall all by

Gor-Ray in the Spring

A Classic Time for Change Gor-Ray greets the spring with a new theme to classic styles.

A beautifully fashioned collection, many featured in pure natural wool.

The last word in elegance. It's Gor-Ray.

GOR-RAY
skirts one better!

National Natural Ursula

Crystal
Blouse 8207



For colour brochure and nearest stockist write to:
Gor-Ray Ltd., Elsley House,
24-30, Great Titchfield Street,
London W1P 8AB. Tel: 01-580 7667.

PARLIAMENT, April 2, 1980

Racing and bloodstock get a VAT concession

House of Commons

Sir Timothy Elyton (Richmond, C) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, what action he had taken vis-à-vis the EEC Commission in order to secure an end to the value-added tax treatment of bloodstock and racing in France and the Republic of Ireland which operated in the detriment of United Kingdom interests; and whether the Government intended to allow any further extension of the period during which racecourses can be inherited or transferred and racing into the United Kingdom without payment of value-added tax.

Mr Peter Rose, Minister of State, Treasury, said in a written reply: The Chancellor of the Exchequer wrote to Commissioner Burke on March 7. He told him that he was disturbed that no action appeared to have been taken under Article 169 of the Treaty of Rome to end the practices against the French and Irish Government. I followed up this complaint at a meeting which I had with Commissioner Burke on March 14.

Commissioner Burke informed me that the Commission had instructed its law enforcement services in France, Ireland and the United Kingdom and that he expected the Commission to be in a position to take a final decision on whether to authorize proceedings at a meeting around the middle of April.

Although the Government will continue to press the Commission to take action to end the practices which are not in conformity with the state council directive on value-added tax, it could be introduced on a very early date to those practices.

The Government has therefore been considering what action they themselves can take which would be consistent with the provisions of the directive and which would lessen the damage done to the United Kingdom bloodstock interests.

I have today authorized the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to extend by one year the temporary importation facility for racehorses owned by overseas residents.

The effect of this concession will be that overseas owners will be able to have their horses trained and raced in the United Kingdom for one year, racing charges without incurring any liability for value added tax at incorporation provided that the horses remain in the same ownership and are re-exported at the end of the two year period.

For the first year of the concession from the export racing racing, there will be a similar extension in the period of racing of a horse purchased in the United Kingdom by an overseas resident prior to exportation.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise will discuss with the Horse Racing Advisory Council about the detailed application of the concessions.

Britain and EEC closer to settling differences

House of Lords

The differences between Britain and other EEC countries had not become worse, Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said at question time.

Over the last few months (he went on) there has been a realisation by our partners in the Community that we face a real problem which this country faces. It was not so in July last year at Strasbourg. But since Strasbourg and then Dublin there has been a change of attitude on the part of our partners.

We still have a long way to go in our negotiations, but if we go on in a spirit of friendliness, we can get a satisfactory solution.

Lord Carrington was answering Lord Salmon (Lab) who asked for a statement on British relations before the next summit on British relations with the EEC and the prospect of settlement of differences.

Lord Carrington replied—The Government remains determined to secure an equitable settlement of the budget problem. We are in agreement on such issues as CAP, common fisheries policy and sheepmeat, on their rights and work for partial progress.

Lord Stansfield—The differences are not diminishing with the French but accelerating. Some French farmers had the impudence to stage a demonstration outside the British Embassy in Paris. It is likely to happen if we retaliate by sending a deputation to Paris?

Lord Carrington—I do not think the differences are worse than they were.

Lord Wigg (Lab)—The one thing that must not happen is for this country to wring out its obligations.

Unions and employers told to mind their responsibilities

Restricting the figure of the public sector borrowing requirement to £5,300m coupled with a strict adherence to monetarism would cause unnecessary suffering without producing the desired result, Lord Rivers (Lab) said when opening a debate on the budget.

He welcomed the medium and long-term look at the economy and the help given to small businesses. But it was absurd to stress the importance to the economy of industrial training while permitting the dismantling of businesses of overtrades at 20 per cent.

Why could this not be reexamined and the French system of selective interest rates be looked at?

Inflation would not be controlled if the Government ignored the particular interests pay settlements played in pushing up the cost of living.

Pre-budgeting would have as its aim the practice to make profits and eliminate losses. It should not be overlooked in the virtuous circle of Christmas bonus, less as a result of inflation, the critical factor to the level of inflation.

The Government had succeeded in stretching the country down the road towards the conditions of the 1970s in some areas but Britain was not, and not concerning a serious depression with the resultant fears it struck in the hearts and minds of ordinary people who always bore the brunt of recession and retrenchment.

There were at least five measures which placed heavy financial burden on the family.

It was agreed that it was the Government's policy to create a substantial pool of unemployment. It was appalling that the Government

Conservative MP attacks Esso over its policy on small garages

It was time action was taken to deal with the difficulty of travelling on the underground at night, Mr Laurence Pavitt (Brent South, Lab) said when he opened the debate on the Easter recess.

Last weekend, it was impossible to travel on the underground into his constituency as a result of a series of attacks on railwaymen over the last 13 months on the line through Neasden and Dollis Hill. Railwaymen had said "enough is enough".

The police force in his constituency by and large did a good job. There was a need for decisions much higher up. It was incredible that for 1,000 National Front people liked to go to a march which would attract 3,000 police to protect them, yet when his constituents wanted to go home after visiting friends or the theatre there was a risk they would finish up at the Central Middlesex Hospital.

His constituents faced an Easter weekend when it was likely they would be unable to travel on Friday, Saturday or Sunday because of the possibility of this kind of action.

Mr Nicholas Winterbottom (Macclesfield, C) raised what he said he was regarded as an abuse whereby under the Local Government Superannuation Act 1923 it was possible for long serving local government officers to opt for retirement in order to receive superannuation earlier and then be taken back on only 24 hours later.

Two senior officers employed by Congleton Borough Council in his constituency had retired for 24 hours, and then been taken back on again for periods of two, three or four years they were likely to be in receipt not only of their superannuation pension but also of their full salary which would continue to increase.

In the eyes of hard pressed ratepayers, these officers were getting a salary increase of some 50 per cent.

He understood that under the Act only those who had been working in local government for more than 40 years could opt for retirement by giving up this pension and then being taken back on again.

It was an abuse of the system and should not be allowed to go on. It was immoral and set a bad precedent to other workers.

Some form of legislation was required to stop up this loophole, he hoped the Government would take action.

Mr Frank Allom (Salford, East, Lab) said the House should not

adjourn for Easter without considering a matter which arises this morning out of the defence White Paper. In particular the proposal to deploy 160 cruise missiles on British soil.

It could be that tonight, by design or more likely by accident, a nuclear bomb was delivered on Moscow or Leningrad. The Russians would not wait to set up their equivalent of a royal commission. Contracts to supply petrol to some stations were being arbitrarily ended where the company did not think enough petrol was being sold.

As Ansaru Bevan once said, there was no label on a nuclear bomb, Britain was a priority target and would become far more a priority target if it were ahead with that proposal. The British people were extremely vulnerable in their overcrowded island.

The White Paper said the Government warmly endorsed this proposal. It was easy for the Government which would be safe underground, at five storeys down, the rest of the population would not warmly endorse that retaliation that would inevitably follow.

The lapse in morality and taste started in Sir Hugh Greene's day. The BBC might have plumbed even lower depths but for the valiant efforts of Mrs Mary Whitehouse who was banned throughout the country. She had partly stopped the country rot.

The emphasis of the BBC (the said) is still far too much towards sex and violence, inflicting appalling damage on the moral fabric of the nation, particularly the young. In the long run, it is recommended that this established a similar option for its development of one or more lead city schemes should be started as soon as practicable.

On several counts, CEP/CPA schemes could fit well with the Government's energy policy criteria. The next step was to test the feasibility of CEP/DH in specific locations. A programme of work on feasibility was being set in hand.

The second stage (he went on) will comprise a full examination of one or more of these locations, with a view to using them for lead city schemes. Only this information will enable judgements to be made on the desirability of providing funds and on the scale of involvement by the local government and other bodies.

The Government will meet the costs of its employment of consultants for this work, but would not cover other costs of establishing feasibility, including local authority and other bodies.

Those people from the universities with left wing politics tended to make a straight line for the media in both newspapers and broadcasting. These people only thought they were being impartial. It was just a fact that they did not know where the middle of the road was.

Electricity charge 'unfair to islands'

Scottish MPs complained about a decision by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board to charge more for electricity generated by diesel.

Mr John Mackay (Argyll, C) said the chairman of the board should tell the House that this decision on charges was unfair to the small islands which were being badly hit.

The chairman should be asked to revert to uniform charging for all

consumers in the Highlands and Islands.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot Nat)—This surcharge on diesel generation was regarded rightly, as infamous and abolished in 1965, though not by Mr Fletcher's government. It contradicts the social results written into the hydro board constitution. Will the Scottish Office fight this proposal?

We are considering those representations to see if any action should be taken.

Mr Fletcher—Following the representations, we will try to get an early conclusion.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston North, C) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what his department was doing to help secondary schools acquire microcomputers.

Sir Keith Joseph (in a written statement) said: The Department of Industry, under the terms of the microprocessor applications project and after appropriate discussion with the Department of Education and Science, is sponsoring schools with 100 British microcomputers at the price.

Associated with this competition, I will be inviting leading

industries and financial institutions to consider ways in which they can help spread microcomputing into schools as rapidly as possible either by building on the existing links between industry and education at the local level or by contributing towards the expansion of the scheme.

By providing hardware this initiative will complement the programme recently announced by the Department of Education and Science which aims at promoting curriculum development, teacher training, and arrangement for production and exchange of software.

Advert on London bus for Russian airline attacked

The Government was accused of political censorship when the Earl of Kimberley (C) drew attention to the fact that the London Transport Transport Board were now advertising on the full length of a double decker bus: "seriously welcome to Moscow".

Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, a Lord in Waiting, said: I must point out that the Government has no direct responsibility for London Transport or its advertising. By statute the Great Eastern Transport Board have overall control.

The Earl of Kimberley—Would he not agree that in view of the situation with Russia and Afghanistan, the advertising department of the LTPT might be informed by the Government that it is in complete contravention of the Government's views towards Russia at the moment?

Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton—would hesitate to say that the Government's views on any matter should be dictated to the country. We are merely indicating our wishes.

Mr Fletcher—These views are expressed strongly to the BBC.

Lord Hale (Lab)—This is a form of political censorship of the worst possible kind. Has the Government ever suggested that it wished to put an advert on the publication of the GLC?

Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton—go out of this House that the Government wants peace to consider, on political grounds, what advertisements to accept or not?

Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton—would hesitate to say that the Government's views on any matter should be dictated to the country. We are merely indicating our wishes.

Mr Fletcher—These views are expressed strongly to the BBC.

Lord Hale (Lab)—It would be disastrous for Scottish school children if they got their learning from England with no respect to Scottish traditions and language.

Mr Fletcher—The Secretary of State for Scotland, Younger, and I have had separate meetings with the BBC on these matters.

However, obnoxious and however rough the going, whatever we enter into we should pay 20 shillings in the pound.

Lord Carrington—All these are considerations the Government is taking into account.

Lord Hylton (Lab)—Mrs Thatcher need not think she is going to get anything. Now in the face of the terrible opposition we are receiving from the French and getting kicked all over—she should have a referendum of the people to see whether we stay in the Common Market.

Lord Carrington—It is a great mistake to assume this is an Anglo-French dispute. It is not. This is a matter which all the members of the Community have got to solve between them. We must see that it is solved.

Lord Hylton—he said: As is usually the case in these matters, these issues are seen from a different stand-point from different places. I have no doubt the French are just as sincere in their attitude as we are in ours.

Lord Carrington—The differences are not diminishing with the French but accelerating. Some French farmers had the impudence to stage a demonstration outside the British Embassy in Paris. It is likely to happen if we retaliate by sending a deputation to Paris?

Lord Carrington—I do not think the differences are worse than they were.

Lord Wigg (Lab)—The one thing that must not happen is for this country to wring out its obligations.

Unions and employers told to mind their responsibilities

had decided that unemployed people should not receive earnings-related benefit. As he understood it, they had paid for it in their national insurance contributions.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.

Lord Carrington—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Heath, had a strict adherence to monetarism, and he was not prepared to accept this.



IT PASSES JAGUARS, MERCEDES AND PETROL PUMPS.

Followers of the BMW 7 Series (and it's an easy car to find yourself following) won't believe this.

But we've found no less than 45 ways of improving it.

Cleverest of all, we've made the new BMW 7 Series faster and slower at the same time.

First, all the new BMW 7's have fuel injection.

So they are all faster than ever off the mark.

With a 0-60 mph in 7.3 seconds, the

manual 735i leaves the 12 cylinder Jaguar XJ 5.3 and Mercedes 350SE struggling to keep up.

And all the new BMW 7's are slower to the petrol pump.

Every gallon you buy squeezes a little more out of the nation's fuel resources.

Motor was able to get 18.5 mpg from the BMW 735i and only 11.9 mpg from the Jaguar XJ 5.3 and 13.5 mpg from the Mercedes 350SE.

(For the last two, of course, *Motor* had no choice but to use automatics.)

In part, the modest thirst of the BMW 7's is due to the fuel injection, in part because the cars are now lighter.

And, in the case of the 732i, in part because of the remarkable motronic system.

That's a micro-chip computer which can tune the ignition 100 times every second. (A slight improvement on tuning it every 10,000 miles!)

It means the car will always give of its best, whatever the conditions, however you drive it, and however long.

And that still leaves 43 other improvements to appreciate in the new 7 Series.

Some big, like the 5 speed gearbox

that's now available.

Some small, like the heated door lock.

Some thoughtful, like the specially

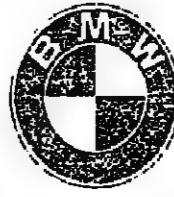
designed dashboard.

But all very welcome

changes.

Except to our friends at

Jaguar and Mercedes.



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

Paul Routledge sums up the steel strike—'a classic, set-piece confrontation'

Settling for an honourable draw

"Billy walks on water" sang the pickets who only three hours earlier had invaded the offices of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Even among those who wanted to reject the Lever report, Mr Bill Sirs, general secretary of the ISTC, was the hero of the hour in the pickets' pub at Kings Cross.

There was surprisingly little sense of defeat among the badge-festooned militants. It was with some difficulty that you recalled they had been on strike for 92 days, such was the evident appetite for more.

It was not, as has so often been glibly said, a strike that need never have happened. British Steel showed few real signs of regret that it was approaching, and the dominant steel union felt the time was right to "let the lads have a go". Three years of plant closures, a rising tide of rank-and-file influence in the JSTC and an offer one-tenth the size of the miners' settlement conspired to make the strike inevitable.

Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of BSC, reportedly held a private meeting of the Reform Club economic group last Thursday that he knew as far back as October that there would be a strike, and warned Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Industry, as much. He also said that others knew, and industry built up its stocks accordingly.

And what were the gains and losses? British Steel has got its blueprint for joint-union local productivity deals, which could ultimately save 32,000 jobs, and it has—this year, at least—won recognition that the annual wage round cannot simply reflect the rate of inflation. The industry has also lost an estimated nine to 10 per cent of the United Kingdom market for steel which will take a lot of recapturing.

The unions, but particularly the ISTC and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen, have driven up the original, sensible offer of two per cent to some-

thing like 16 per cent by power bargaining. Less tangible, though as important if not more so, is the psychological impact on workers' attitudes. On the victory tour of the picket pubs, the most common expression you heard ran something like: "They won't take us on so quickly again". It is a sense of group self-confidence, hard to define but definitely there.

The steel strike of 1980 is one for the text books as well as the history books. It was a classic, set-piece confrontation in which all the familiar tactics of sympathetic action, flying and mass pickets, TUC rhetoric and trade union expenditure running into millions of pounds were deployed.

But it is likely to be the last of its kind to be conducted under the old rules. Under the amendments to the Employment Bill tabled yesterday by Mr James Prior, the Employment Secretary, most of the secondary action taken in pursuit of the steelmen's claim would be outside the protection of the law and open to civil action.

The flying pickets who effectively tied up tens of thousands of imported steel in docks right round the coastline could find themselves in court with a huge bill for damages. The mass picketing that closed Hadfield's, the big private sector plant in Sheffield, will be outlawed in the Bill as it stands, and the train drivers will also be at risk if they repeat the sympathetic action of embargoing the movement by rail of strike-affected commodities such as steel.

Legal change in another area will also impinge strikes. The Government's plan to "deem" that strikers are in receipt of £12 a week dispute benefit from their union when they apply for state cash aid to support their families will hit hardest at unions like the miners and steelmen who do not give strike pay. They will inevitably be more reluctant to mount marathon stoppages like the 13-week battle that British Steel has just endured.



William Sirs: are his troops battle-hardened or merely scarred?

But even in the context of today's more relaxed strike climate, the Government has reason to be pleased with the outcome of the steel dispute. Its policy of non-intervention has been vindicated. By staying at arm's length (publicly, at least) from the fray, ministers have discouraged other groups of workers from thinking they can be baited out by the state when their industrial ambitions are frustrated by a rough management.

The cash limit for British Steel has survived intact, and the corporation expects to be able to recoup the whole

of the cost of the settlement from the productivity deals which will now be put on the table in the works and divisions. A central plank of the Cabinet's wages policy—that rises have to be earned through greater output and/or fewer workers—has been given a substantial fillip.

So one way and another, the corporation goes into round two of the battle, this time on plant closures, with a strong hand. British Steel had wanted to have concluded by now the negotiations on a "simile" plan for Port Talbot and Llanwern, but the talks have not yet even started. The workforce in South Wales seems determined to oppose the cutback in jobs there, and the men of Comsette have formed a joint union committee to save the works from closure.

In the forthcoming talks, the unions will argue that the BSC should join with them in an approach to the Government for an increase in public funding, presently confined to £450m for 1980-81, by cash limits. But having withdrawn the pressure of the longest national strike in most trade unionists' memory, ministers are not unwilling to unpin the public purse now.

When the unions show their hand on reversion to plant closure, politicians and economists alike will be able to test Mr Sirs' assertion that his troops are battle-hardened, or whether they are merely battle-scarred?

The recent history of Corby, Shotton, Shelton, East Moors and Bilsthorpe suggests that the opportunity to acquire a lump sum averaging £10,000 in redundancy pay is more beguiling than all the considerable oratory that Mr Sirs can muster. The unions are probably right in saying that the outcome of the steel strike is an honourable draw. It is possible to debate the strike without assuming that one side has won. In the closure battle, however, there will have to be a loser.

Labour Editor

Ronald Butt

A vital chance for the clever child

The Government's Education Bill is due to become law today, and among much else, it brings into being the new means-tested assisted places scheme under which the fees of some able children of poorer parents can be paid wholly, or in part, with public money. I discussed this scheme in a recent article (March 31), and this evoked a particularly interesting and informed correspondence which raised some questions and criticisms well worth further discussion.

My defence of the new scheme rested on the propositions that the independent schools provide an invaluable criterion against which the state schools can be tested; that the independent schools were particularly valuable in maintaining academic standards during the years of innovation and upheaval in the state sector; that these standards are wanted by more parents than can afford to pay the fees; and that such schools ought particularly to be available for specially able children in places where the state schools cannot adequately provide for them.

I suggested that this need was particularly acute in some inner city areas where a disproportionately small proportion of able children may be disadvantaged by the nature of the only comprehensive schools available. I observed also that it might actually be cheaper to send children on full fees to a former direct grant school than to a state school, so that the question of cost is not a material factor.

This last subsidiary point

was challenged by several people, among them Lord Stewart of Fulham who thought (in a letter, March 8) that I had confused average and marginal cost. My statement was, in fact, based on Government figures given in the House of Commons (*Hansard*, Feb 12, col 1487-8). These compared the average recoupment cost (namely, the cost paid by one local authority to another for a child's education) from the ages of 11 to 18, with the average cost of the fees at six Manchester direct grant schools. The Department of Education have confirmed to me that recoupment cost is a true, not a marginal cost, and includes, proportionately, all elements, including the appropriate capital cost.

I had defended the scheme against Lord Butler's criticism by asking whether he would have been as critical if his grandchildren, for lack of money, had to go to the worst kind of inner city comprehensive. In reply, Lord Butler (March 8) informed us that about 10 of his grandchildren had entered the state system. That was not exactly relevant to the point I was making. Everything depends on which state schools and where.

Some people use the state primary system and then go to Eton, while there is a great difference between the much admired comprehensive at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight (for instance) and some of the inner-city schools where there is no balanced intake, and which have a catchment area with so many social problems that resources have to be concentrated on

them at the expense of academically gifted children.

I hope, therefore, that Lord Butler, and others who wrote to me personally, will acquit me of an attack on either the state system as such, or on the dedication and competence of most of its teachers. They have a harder challenge than most of the independent schools, and the problems of the state sector arise largely from the consequences of its reorganization in particular places, and from the imposition of education fashion.

But perhaps the most important question raised was whether the assisted places scheme really will help the able child of working class parents, or whether the beneficiaries will be those more or less middle class parents who are able to operate the system.

The means test, with its likely cut-off point at around £8,000 income, will ensure that the rich pay only the lower paid. There is, of course, also the problem that they will not be enough independent school places in the difficult city areas. In some cases excellent former direct grant schools exist; in others, notably inner London, they do not. But there are still appropriate independent schools not far away, and accessible by a bus or tube journey. Everything depends how well and widely such schools publicise their assisted places—and let us remember that it is the schools themselves that will do the selecting, not the Government.

But in any case, the scheme (if it proves lasting) will be most important as a beginning. The hope must be that it will encourage the foundation of new independent schools through charitable trusts, in the areas of greatest need.

The new scheme is, curiously, feared by some on both the maintained and the independent side. I have talked to some representatives of state schools who believe that it is unfair to them to take some of the best of their potential pupils. This, they say, makes nonsense of the competition of which I wrote

in my article. Temperton does not necessarily want the European Commission to uproot lock, stock and barrel from Brussels to Barnsley; something like the European Patent Office, now in Munich, or the University Institute in Florence, would do.

Even the EEC information office in Manchester has been closed, he said balefully. In the short term, we want to encourage the view that the north is not like the rest of England, and we want our Euro-MPs to act together when northern interests do not coincide with those of the rest of the country, as often happens. Our so-called national interests are all too often defined as a single entry with problems far removed from those of the more prosperous south-east, was an essential first step towards some eventual degree of self-government.

In the short term, we want to encourage the view that the north is not like the rest of England, and we want our Euro-MPs to act together when northern interests do not coincide with those of the rest of the country, as often happens. Our so-called national interests are all too often defined as a single entry with problems far removed from those of the more prosperous south-east, was an essential first step towards some eventual degree of self-government.

It is the extent of his loathing for the infidel which may not be fully appreciated. "The leaders of our country (i.e. the deposed Shah's regime) have been so deeply influenced by the West that they have regulated the standard time of their country upon . . . Greenwich Mean Time. What a nightmare!"

And again: "We affirm that

years if the worse came to the worst.

There is, however, one other argument that has been put to me—that the scheme will lead to state independence in the independent schools which, it is contended, was already possible under the direct grant scheme.

This ignores the fundamental difference between the two schemes. The direct grant schools had a special status, and a dependence on public money. The schools with assisted places will remain wholly independent, selecting their own intake, and the role of the Government will be only to pay the fees or part of the fees of an approved number. The intention is plainly right—something like 30 opera houses of international standing, at least 50 full-sized professional symphony orchestras and quite as many smaller orchestral groups, a couple of hundred chamber ensembles, fully 1,000 public and private art galleries, almost all of the best restaurants in the world, perhaps 20,000 buildings more than two centuries old and 3,000-4,000 double that; and an ample and constantly-replenished number of customers, spectators and audiences for all of these.

Now it may easily be supposed that Australia has no such profusion of these signs and products of civilization. True, Australia's population is only a tiny fraction of the combined totals of the nations of Western Europe; still it is twice the size of Austria's and I think it will be some time before the Vienna Philharmonic needs to look to its laurels in the face of antipodean competition.

Australia cannot multiply her population twenty-fold overnight; nor can she acquire such profusion of these signs and products of civilization. True, Australia's population is only a tiny fraction of the combined totals of the nations of Western Europe; still it is twice the size of Austria's and I think it will be some time before the Vienna Philharmonic needs to look to its laurels in the face of antipodean competition.

Australia cannot multiply her population twenty-fold overnight; nor can she acquire such profusion of these signs and products of civilization. True, Australia's population is only a tiny fraction of the combined totals of the nations of Western Europe; still it is twice the size of Austria's and I think it will be some time before the Vienna Philharmonic needs to look to its laurels in the face of antipodean competition.

But if these are only to be self-help charities, under which industrial corporations pay for school places then filled by their own employees, I cannot think of anything more encouraging to a socialist attack against educational charities. Certainly, I am all for the foundation of new educational charities (with as much industrial money as is available) but let them be largely to provide open places.

Once there are sufficient places for poorer pupils at independent schools to create a genuine vested interest in their preservation among ordinary people, then stand a chance of safety from Labour attack. The scheme that becomes law today could, just conceivably, lead us in this direction.

LONDON DIARY

Europe: a view from the north

I thought that devolution was dead, but it is clinging to life by a thread in Hebden Bridge, West Yorkshire, headquarters of the Campaign for the North.

The Campaign, founded three years ago when the debate on breaking up Britain was in full flood, has written to all 21 European MPs who represent the north of England, urging them to put the region's case in a more unified and concerted fashion. And it wants the MPs to press for one of the EEC's main institutions to be moved from mainland Europe to somewhere between Sheffield and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Paul Temperton, full-time director of the Campaign, told me that getting the north recognized as a single entity with problems far removed from those of the more prosperous south-east, was an essential first step towards some eventual degree of self-government.

In the short term, we want to encourage the view that the north is not like the rest of England, and we want our Euro-MPs to act together when northern interests do not coincide with those of the rest of the country, as often happens. Our so-called national interests are all too often defined as a single entry with problems far removed from those of the more prosperous south-east, was an essential first step towards some eventual degree of self-government.

It is the extent of his loathing

Drama across the board

A remarkable false finish injected some unexpected drama into the closing minutes of the fourth World Monopoly Championship two days ago. Simon Midgley, my board games correspondent, reports from Hamilton, Bermuda.

A red sash of victory had just been draped around the genial Italian contender Cesare Bernabei, when a last-minute objection (or post-late-minute, as it turned out) forced the champion official into a huddle. There had been, it was alleged, a mis-move by the only other contestant remaining in the final, the American Dana Terman.

There would have to be an inquiry. Had the American been bankrupted by an 11-space move to a hotel on St Charles' Place (on the American board), or was he really only visiting jail?

the ludicrous use of the Western hat stands in the way of our independence and is contrary to the will of God".

The sayings were uttered while the Ayatollah was still exiled in Paris, but he clearly had an eye to the future. "If a competent man, combining in himself . . . supreme virtues, appears and founds a true Islamic government, it means that he has been invested by the Almighty with the same man-

one is wearing socks that are too tight".

Come back Omar Khayyam, and bring your book of verses and jug of wine; but leave your hat and socks off.

Plootsh, mon

When a revivalist Gael recently inquired about the health of Gaelic in Shetland he was distressed to learn that since the

Chinese restaurant opened in Lerwick, more people spoke Cantonese than the ancient Celtic tongue of Scotland.

The society claims to received widespread sup-

port from the public and several offers of money and rolling stock. So much is clear from The Shetland Dictionary by John J. Graham, a local schoolmaster, whose book is an invaluable aid during conversational skirmish with any two-tongued Shetlander.

Plootsh, to walk through water, and swinkle, the sound of liquid gently splashing, are both charmingly self-descriptive.

But sooth-moothers (incomers to Shetland) can get undomestic funs (enormous enjoyment) from constructing their own bursts of dialect. Under lugget sclaterca wihsa lauchter he snappet on a grotie buckie (that drooping-eared, pompous individual was not laughing after he tripped on a cowrie shell). Useful, that.

Steamed up

Steam trains may soon once again be running on the London underground. Well, not actually

two days ago the BBC Japanese service broadcast the news Big Ben was about to go up and that the clock hands would be sold to the first four buyers to write in. Within hour a Japanese seaman in Atlantic had radioed his Clear he was not wearing his watch which would have him the date, April 1.

Alan Hart

Bernard Levin

The seeds of genius: watch them grow

Adelaide

has also included the Australian premieres of Stoppard's *Every Good Boy Deserves Favour*, which grows greater every time I see it and which was excellently performed; some fine chamber music from the Sydney Quarter, and our own Gabriel; and the Rossini Mass, so notably marked by the unscheduled addition to the musical forces provided by the boozey I described yesterday.

But there was something else at Adelaide which perhaps offered a tentative solution to the insoluble problem. Peter Brook and his company from Paris had brought *The Birds*, which we have seen in London in English, *Ubu*, which was seen in French, and their first performances in English of *The Conference of the Birds*, which London has not seen at all, though I saw it a few months ago in Paris in French.

The company have been playing in the open air, in a disused quarry (which must have made them feel at home for their Paris theatre would win a Nobel prize for dilapidation if there was one), and they caused the only sensation of the festival that could be thought of in absolute terms. I was at the first night of

The Birds at the first night of the festival. The company have been playing in the open air, in a disused quarry (which must have made them feel at home for their Paris theatre would win a Nobel prize for dilapidation if there was one), and they caused the only sensation of the festival that could be thought of in absolute terms. I was at the first night of the festival. The company have been playing in the open air, in a disused quarry (which must have made them feel at home for their Paris theatre would win a Nobel prize for dilapidation if there was one), and they caused the only sensation of the festival that could be thought of in absolute terms. I was at the first night of the festival. The company have been playing in the open air, in a disused quarry (which must have made them feel at home for their Paris theatre would win a Nobel prize for dilapidation if there was one), and they caused the only sensation of the festival that could be thought of in absolute terms. I was at the first night of the festival. The company have been playing in the open air, in a disused quarry (which must have made them feel at home for their Paris theatre would win a Nobel prize for dilapidation if there was one), and they caused the only sensation of the festival that could be thought of in absolute terms. I was at the first night of the festival. The company have been playing in the open air, in a disused quarry (which must have made them feel at home for their Paris theatre would win a Nobel prize for dilapidation if there was one), and they caused the only sensation of the festival that could be thought of in absolute terms. I was at the first night of the festival. The company have been playing in the open air, in a disused quarry (which must have made them feel at home for their Paris theatre would win a Nobel prize for dilapidation if there was one), and they caused the only sensation of the festival that could be thought of in absolute terms. I was at the first night of the festival. The company have been playing in the open air, in a disused quarry (which must have made them feel at home for their Paris theatre would win a Nobel prize for dilapidation if there was one), and they caused the only sensation of the festival that could be thought of in absolute terms. I was at the first night of the festival. The company have been playing in the open air, in a disused quarry (which must have made them feel at home for their Paris theatre would win a Nobel prize for dilapidation if there was one), and they caused the only sensation of the festival that could be thought



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

OLARIS AND AFTER

a Defence White Paper which was published yesterday steps in the right direction by closing more facts, and considerably more figures, than has previously been the case. The government's objective is to keep people more aware of the issues before the country, and to ensure that the debate which ensues is informed and constructive. It refers only in passing however to the single most important, most emotive decision it still has to make, namely replacement for Polaris as Britain's strategic deterrent in 1986.

successive governments managed successfully to conceal the missile, and particularly the fact of the Chevaline, the missile warhead improvement programme, until Mr Pym disclosed them in the Commons two weeks ago. One can understand political reasons for such concealment, but it remains remarkable. Moreover it would have been a pity if the Cabinet made a decision over the Polaris succession without taking the public some extent into its confidence. The subject is difficult since the science involved is complex and classified. But it is so difficult that the Government can feel justified in releasing virtually nothing.

There would seem to be four options (although the government is reluctant even to use that much). The first is to replace Polaris with anything at all—in other words abandon an independent strategic deterrent. This would appear to those who feel comfortable, morally and tactically, over our possession—but is inarguably a terrible option.

It course also has a respectable military rationale. Rather than spend billions of pounds on a missile and maintaining a system which is unlikely ever to be used, should we not concentrate our limited resources on conventional equipment? And the forces showed themselves well able to defend the against an offensive by conventional means, then would the nuclear threshold be—and indeed the threat of altogether removed?

The option which the Ministry of Defence favours and which, it is thought, the Government will probably take, is to purchase the American Trident-I or C4 missile. We would need to build

the only form of strategic nuclear weapon which does not fall under the direct jurisdiction of the President of the United States. It improves, rather than lessens, Britain's security and makes it less likely that this country would be threatened with nuclear attack. That we might use our deterrent first is unthinkable. We do however retain the ability to retaliate—and with sufficient guarantee that we could inflict unacceptable punishment on an aggressor. As the White Paper reminds us, one boatload of Polaris missiles carries more explosive power than all the munitions used in the Second World War, and no aggressor could be sure that none of those sixteen missiles would penetrate his defences.

The second option is to invest in some form of cruise missile: air-launched, ground-launched or, preferably, submarine-launched. Cruise missiles are smaller, individually cheaper than ballistic missiles, can be extremely accurate—and at present would stand a reasonable chance of penetrating Soviet air defences. We could perhaps develop a cruise missile in Britain, but would probably do better to purchase the system from the United States, assuming American willingness to sell. (Ground-launched cruise missiles are to be sited in Britain, under American control as part of NATO's theatre nuclear force.)

But the cruise missile is subjective at present, and to guarantee retribution on an equal scale to that promised by a ballistic missile we would probably need more submarine-boats at sea. It has been calculated by at least one authority that the option could end up being more, rather than less expensive than a ballistic missile replacement. Moreover, what is perhaps the most valid objection, the cruise missile would involve a new technology and operating technique for Britain. It is probably better, given the small size of our deterrent force and the limited risks we can take in our investment, to stick with the devil that we know rather than the devil we do not.

If it is best that the Government should opt for Trident-I, it should do so only after giving serious consideration to the retention of Polaris. Britain needs however an informed public debate on the subject which only the Government can provide the material for. That surely should be the first priority.

PORTUGAL'S RIGHTWARD TREND

strikes and demonstrations taking place in the Alentejo, a south of Portugal, are the sign of the convulsions the country has been going since the military take-over in 1974. For many years Alentejo was a region of estates and poor, landless units. In the aftermath of 1974 revolution many of the estates were taken over and, with encouragement of the leftist elements of the time, cooperatives were set up to run them. In 1977, however, when a new labour reform bill was passed, a new government policy had back much, but not all, the land to the former owners. process began before the new government took over at the beginning of this year. But now, being carried through more determination than ever, and it is meeting resistance from many of the peasants themselves, particularly the leaders of the cooperatives, many now are communists. Militant peasants are pressing the policy in simple terms as a reversion by Senator Carneiro's government to the Salazar dictatorship, hardly that, because not all and it is to be returned, and of it is being distributed

in smaller lots to new owners. Some of the cooperatives are to be maintained. But the inequities of the past have led to great bitterness among many of the peasants, who now see themselves being dispossessed, and that has made them receptive to leftist propaganda. It is noticeable that the Communist Party itself, with its Stalinist traditions and its strong position in the Alentejo, is not in fact the most outspoken. In a recent speech Major Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, once one of the leaders of the leftist tendency in the armed forces, called for an armed uprising in the region and a march on Lisbon; he was sharply criticized by the party.

The Democratic Alliance, a centre-right coalition, won the election last December on an undertaking to put an end to the leftist trend of the years after 1974 and to set the Portuguese economy on a new, non-socialist basis. It has an overall majority in Parliament, but is an unusual position because by the terms of the constitution a new election has to be held this October. So, with less than a year in which to prove itself, it has had to push ahead with the policies it promised, and one of them is the handing back of

in that debate? It would be a different matter if some of the Churches believed in the divinity of Our Lord, and others did not.

3. Wish hope that the 1980s may see significant further progress. The proposals shortly to be published by the Church's Council for Covenanting in England offer the chance of a long step forward, involving as they do the mutual recognition of members and ministries in the five-member Churches of the Council. There are not wanting those who have already declared that the Covenant will not command the assent of the Churches which asked for it to be produced. It is much to be hoped that the folk in the local areas where unity is far advanced and who have pleaded for movement along these lines at the national level will, together with others, mobilize support and convince with rather vague about "underlying spiritual". We now talk about "visible". That is sound incarnational logic. We must not only be ad, we must look united. Unity is gospel at work and it is therefore integral to mission.

With penitence that we have moved further. We ought not apologize for deep convictions held. Yet, if it be pleaded it is adherence to principle that keeps us apart, one has to ask whether we have given sufficient due to the principle of comprehensive. That principle involves great of honourable compromise to those matters which do much the fundamental truths which the progress of the world depends. Must it be argued, example, that the admission of the priesthood is an issue falls into that category. ever strong may be the conviction of Christians on both sides

disinterested manner. They often have a vested interest in stoking up reasonable values to maintain their depleted revenues and, in consequence, line up with the commercial exploiters of communities.

It is a constitutional absurdity that the electorate's only appeal, in these cases, is to a referee who is also in the ring as a protagonist. We need an alternative system, if only to avoid corruption and a lack of open government.

Yours faithfully,

PETER YORK, Chairman, Tonbridge Civic Society, 64 Dry Hill Park Road, Tonbridge, Kent.

Young motorcyclists
From Inspector Victor Ives

Sir, On March 24 you published a letter from a Mr Dooley which suggests that 16 year olds are allowed to ride motor cycles of up to 175cc on roads.

This is not correct. The 16 year old is restricted to "mopeds", which by definition do not exceed 50cc. On reaching the age of 17 years, there is no restriction as to the size of motor cycle which may be driven, except that the holder of a provisional licence is restricted to an upper limit of 250cc.

Many people seem to find this aspect of the law rather confusing and I hope that this letter might make the position clear.

Yours faithfully,

VICTOR IVES, Metropolitan Police Office, Hendon Training School, Peel Centre, Aerodrome Road, Hendon, NW8.

Changes in planning law
From Mr Peter York

Sir, The real requirement is to avoid a process whereby planning authorities are able to grant themselves planning permission.

District and county councils are not always holding the ring in a

Withdrawal from EEC membership

From Mr Leolin Price, QC

Sir, Like Sir Derek Walker-Smith QC, MP (March 28), I do not think that we should consider withdrawing our VAT contributions while we remain members of the EEC. We should observe the rules even if no special advantage would be achieved by refusing to do so. We should not follow the example of others who, while claiming to be better communists, pick and choose the rules which they will observe: that has never been our way of doing things; and, while membership of the EEC may have imposed on us other follies, it should not be made an excuse for bad habits.

But, if Sir Derek Walker-Smith's fourth proposition (that we can withdraw from the EEC if other eight members consent) is intended to suggest that our withdrawal without such consent would be a breach of international law, or of any obligations to the other members, that suggestion is wholly unacceptable. When the possibility of our accession to the EEC was being debated, those who opposed it and many who were sceptical about it were fearful that it might later be said that, once members, we could not legally withdraw. You then living, it was said, loudly and clearly, that there was no question of the accession, that of course we would be able to leave the EEC; in that respect sovereignty would remain with us. The Government of the day, in providing that reassurance, cannot have thought that this option would involve any breach of law; and those with whom they negotiated (as I thought then and think now, foolishly and very unsuccessfully) cannot have thought so.

Of course we are able to leave the EEC without any breach of law. Our membership is now shown to be economically unwise, because our economic interests cannot be reconciled with those of our partners, and politically foolish, because it creates a questionable argument with some of our friends diverting their energies and ours from the real problems which face us; and the constitutional arrangements involved in our membership were always, in my view, unacceptable. To withdraw is more sensible and much better for our real friends with France and our other partners, than to continue arguing about the absurd and shameful shambles of the CAP or about our inequitable contribution to the EEC budget.

Yours truly,

LEOLIN PRICE,
10 Old Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

March 30.

A matter of dignity

From Mr P. Fletcher

Sir, There has been a remarkable lack of letters in your correspondence columns regarding the recent Budget from your usual source, the House of Lords, so perhaps one from a more humble council house would not come amiss. Because of ill health I was compelled to end my working life at the age of 60 without an occupational pension of any kind, and since then my wife and myself have existed solely on state invalidity benefit. This is normally increased each year by the same amount as the state retirement pension to which we are not yet entitled, and each such increase has been more than welcome and has seemed reasonably generous.

There are difficulties, however, about another of its main objectives, the revision of the constitution, which declares socialism to be the goal of government policy, because that would require a two thirds majority in Parliament. There is also constant tension with President Enoch, who made it clear during the election campaign that he was opposed to democratic action, and retains considerable powers. So Senhor Sá Carneiro would like, not only to win the election in October, but to see a new and more sympathetic president elected next spring. It would then be possible to revise the constitution by referendum, without having to refer the issue to Parliament. It will not be easy to defeat President Enoch, because he is himself a popular figure. But Senhor Sá Carneiro has good reason for believing that the general line of his policies is approved. He just has to be sure that resistance to them, particularly in the Alentejo, does not get out of hand.

Yours sincerely,

FRED FLETCHER,
76 Hallsteads,
Dove Holes,
Buxton,
Derbyshire.

March 30.

Treatment for patients

From Dr C. S. Ogg

Sir, If the National Health Service has any function it is presumably to provide treatment for patients who are ill. In the Appeal Court's decision reported in *The Times* of March 15 that the Department of Health does not have a duty to provide "kidney machines, heart transplants and pills free to everyone who needed them" must not be allowed to pass without comment. Presumably "free" treatment should be rationed and the unlucky, who have also paid their taxes, must perish, or pay for private medical care.

This might be justified for procedures such as cardiac transplantation whose success has not been proven in this country; but it is a far cry from these to established and highly successful forms of treatment such as haemodialysis for chronic kidney failure. By European and American standards, this country provides a shamefully inadequate service for patients with renal failure and such judicial complacency will do nothing to rectify this.

Does the Department of Health have any responsibilities? I wonder what would happen if the Department of Education took the same stance about secondary education. Yours faithfully,

C. S. OGG,
Guy's Hospital,
St Thomas Street, SE1.

Changes in planning law
From Mr Peter York

Sir, The real requirement is to avoid a process whereby planning authorities are able to grant themselves planning permission.

District and county councils are not always holding the ring in a

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Archbishop's enthronement sermon

From Father Tom Stack

Sir, The letter from the Reverend Joseph McCullough (March 28) must have come as a great surprise to many who listened to the sermon delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the occasion of his enthronement last week. It did not, however, come as a surprise to me because I have known the Reverend Joseph McCullough for nearly 60 years—we were at school together—and the leopard does not change his spots.

The dialogue which he instituted with men and women outside the Christian Church while he was Rector of St Mary-le-Bow was an imaginative innovation but it related only to one facet of the major problem to which the Archbishop was alluding. That problem, as your Religious Affairs correspondent points out today (March 31), is the question to which the Anglican Church—and indeed all Christian Churches—can come to terms and find common theological ground with non-Christian world religions such as Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism—not to mention Judaism—and completely abandon the nineteenth century tradition of regarding them as ignorant paganism.

Moreover, to me at least, the sermon was deeply impressive for the humility with which the Archbishop displayed in approaching this fundamental issue and the other great responsibilities which his new office imposes on him. Yours faithfully,

D. W. LOGAN,
Restairig,
Mountain Street,
Chilham,
Kent.

March 31.

Custody of children

From Mr John Eekelaar

Sir, Mr Horne (April 1) says that the public would like to know what the evidence is that there is "little sexual bias in the granting of custody". The major study in this country, *Custody after Divorce*, was published by this Centre in 1977. It was based on a representative sample of 855 cases in England and Scotland. In order to establish sexual bias by judges it would be necessary to show, where custody is contested before them, first that they are significantly more likely to return a child from its father to a claimant mother than from the mother to the father and, secondly, that the difference is attributable only to bias and not to other factors, such as the conditions in which the child is living. In fact, the first condition was not met because the evidence overwhelmingly showed that the almost universal outcome of custody disposition was that children remained with the party with whom they were living when the proceedings were instituted, whether this was the father or the mother. This finding contradicted another "popular belief" at the time that judges indulged in widespread "uprooting" of children from established relationships.

Almost all contested custody cases will be referred to a divorce court welfare officer for investigation. Preliminary results from a further study at this centre shows no evidence of bias among the officers against children remaining with their fathers if conditions are suitable. No one has alleged general disregard by the judiciary of these officers' reports.

Since most children remain with their mother when their parents separate, the operation of the principle favouring maintenance of the child's status quo might look like bias in favour of the mother and may even be represented as such by lawyers to their clients. But this outcome merely reflects the parties' own arrangements when they separated and influential psychiatric opinion has opposed the removal of children from the parent with whom they have been living in unbroken relationships. Conclusions very similar to these have been reached in a large study by the *Divorce Law Research Project* at Berkeley, California.

While individual instances may occur, to set up the myth of general judicial bias against men as a serious issue encourages unrealistic expectations of the potential for judicial solutions to these problems and a diversion of attention from the real difficulties involved in trying to reach solutions which serve children's interests best.

Yours sincerely,

JOHN EEKELAAR,
Centre for Socio-Legal Studies,
Wolfson College,
Oxford.

March 27.

Falkland fishing

From Mr Dennis Roberts

Sir, You sent me a letter on March 26 from Mr G. White concerning Falkland fishing, to which I would like the opportunity to reply.

Many visitors to the Falkland Islands come away with the misconception that the seas around are teeming with fish, yet the British fishing industry lacks the facilities to go there for catches. Mr White avers that "almost any day several East European fishing trawlers call in the outer harbour of Port Stanley to unload at one or more of their factory ships". Even if this was not a gross exaggeration, it does not prove the Falkland seas sustain marketable fish. People are confused over the terminology of fish; krit is fish yet it is unmarketable in the Western world; blue whiting is fish, but the southern species are so riddled with cysts as to be unmarketable, too. The East Europeans fish for protein and not for profit, and this is something the islanders and their visitors cannot understand. Some good fish is a by-product of the effort, and when it is given away ashore in exchange for whisky it is assumed the whole catch is of similar quality.

During the years 1973 and 1974 I spent 180 days at sea fishing round the Falklands as a British observer aboard a Japanese freezer trawler, undertaking a commercial research fishing programme. The answer is plain: there are no British or Japanese vessels fishing there, for white fish, because it is not a viable proposition. The evidence we have should not preclude government-financed further research, but is insufficient to justify a private investment.

Lastly, Mr White quite rightly praises the patriotic islanders, but he is in error in stating that every fisherman could be arranged for British fishermen. I do not know exactly what he had in mind, but as far as simple maintenance and servicing of a modern fishing vessel is concerned Port Stanley unfortunately has nothing to offer.

To mount a fishing operation in the southern hemisphere would require a full fleet of support vessels which neither the industry nor the Government are in a position to provide.

The presence of such foreign vessels in the Falkland Islands area from time to time may only be their desire to communicate with the outside world, for hospital and postal services, air flights and cargo to the Argentines and—dare we mention it—small purchases of Scotch whisky for the thirsty captains.

Yours faithfully,

DENNIS ROBERTS,
Mill Hill Crescent,
Cleethorpes, South Humberside.

March 25.

Freedom of Mormons

From Mr J. J. Larkin

Sir, Just a note to correct a misstatement in William Rees-Mogg's otherwise fine recent article (March 15) on the Utah Mormons and Governor Reagan.

He writes "Mormons have to fight and have to give their time to the church." This statement conflicts with one of the basic tenets of our belief, namely that everyone on earth is a child of Our Heavenly Father and as such have their "free agency"—it being an eternal principle. In other words, we have a choice as to whether or not we give our money or our time to the church.

While both tithe and service are a part of the established church programme, there is no compulsion involved.

Sincerely,

TREATS

TREATS

ARTISTS' THEATRE 930 GENE
11 MAY. Easter Sat. at 4.00.
600. Easter Sun. at 8.00. 4.00.
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST
A hilarious comedy in "the funniest
play in the West End" in "The Times".
20TH CENTURY A STUNNING MUSICAL.
"One of the finest choruses
in the history of musicals."
LINE UP 3. Sat. 4.
MEET ME IN NEW YORK 1. Sat. 4.
MEET ME IN NEW YORK 2. Sun. 5.
WINTER'S BROADWAY MUSICAL
A STUNNING MUSICAL.
A TERRIFIC SHOW
Sunday Express
"A show that's a must see." 3. Sat. 4.
WEAR YOUR HEART ON YOUR SLEEVE 1. Sat. 4.
CATCHPIECE TWIST 1. Sat. 4.
IT'S PERVERSE 1. Sat. 4.
HAPPY BOX 110 Charing
Cross Rd. 7.50. No Mat. today.
Evening 7.50. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
MATE AND BREAK Richard
Franklin. 7.50. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
THE WANDERER A Peculiar Scale
of Day in Day Out. 7.50. Mat. Sat.
Evening 7.50. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
THE GRUMPS 1. Sat. 4. Mat. 7.
Evening 7.50. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
NOVA Wayzoo by George
Fitz. Director: Melvyn Hayes.
Karl Johnson & the Broadways have never
seen such physical beauty in
a picture of Wayzoo's better
work. 7.45. Open Wed. 700.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
ASSASSIN 1. Sat. 4.
THE BROTHERS 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.50. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
THE CLOUTIERES 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.50. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
EDDINGTON An unusually
wonderful and intelligent
battle of wits. 7.45. Open Wed. 700.
DOUBLE AGE SPREAD 1. Sat. 4.
THE 2ND THEATRE AWARDS
TONY (INT'L) presentation stage:
"MADAME BROWN'S DEATH"
7.45. "THE DEATH OF A
SHAW" by Arthur Miller. 7.45.
"THE CHERRY ORCHARD"
10. Mat. 11. Sat. 12. Sun. 13.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
AL THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
REFUGEE UNDER OLIVIER LYTTELTON
COTTON CO. 1. Sat. 4.
THE TOURS OF THE BUILDING
1. Sat. 4.
C. C. 1. Sat. 4.
THE CLUB by David Williamson.
Wednesday 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
CHRIST SUPERSTAR 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
LAST FIVE MONTHS 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
GOOD FRIEND 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
THE PRACTICE 1. Sat. 4.
OKLAHOMA! 1. Sat. 4.
FULL BRUNNEN 1. Sat. 4.
THE KING AND I 1. Sat. 4.
THE MASTERS 1. Sat. 4.
VISITING - 01-037 2005
T. 30. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2.15.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
THE TIGER 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
THE UMBRELLAS OF CHERBOURG
ICE PREV. 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
IN A LIFETIME 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
THE TIGER 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
THE LOST CITY 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
EDWARD 1. Sat. 4.
EVITA 1. Sat. 4.
Miss Evita. Lindsay Weirer
Directed by Harold Prince.
Sales Box Office: 01-5061
OF WALES Card. Boxes 930 0846
BLAKE STEELE 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
FOR THE PARTY 1. Sat. 4.
EDDY REALLY WANTS 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
Evening 7.45. Mat. Sat. 10.30.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
COUNTY 1. Sat. 4.
HAMLET 1. Sat. 4.
THEATRE 1. Sat. 4.
THE ROYAL DRAMA 1. Sat. 4.
THE MOUSETRAP 28TH YEAR 1. Sat. 4.
NOT NOW CAROLINE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
NO SEX PLEASE 1. Sat. 4.
WE'RE BRITISH 1. Sat. 4.
THE HOUSE 1. Sat. 4.
ONLY IN AMERICA 1. Sat. 4.
<b

BELL'S **SCOTCH WHISKY** **BELL'S**

Stock Exchange Prices **Quieter tone**

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 24. Dealings End, April 11. § Contango Day, April 14. Settlement Day, April 15.

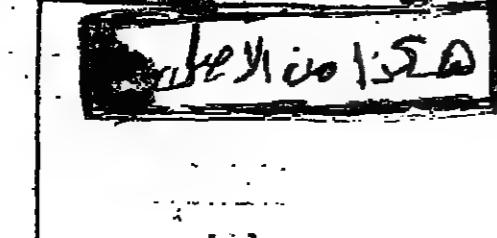
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

'Factoring keeps you cash flow flowing.'

Alex. Lawrie Factors Ltd
London (01-626 0484), Manchester
Coventry, Newcastle, Edinburgh.

* Ex dividend. ^a Ex all ^b Forecast dividend. ^c Corrected price. ^d Interim payment passed. ^e Price at suspension. ^f Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. ^g Bid company. ^h Pre-merger figures. ⁱ Forecasts earnings. ^j Capital distribution. ^k Ex rights. ^l Ex scrip or share split. ^m Tax-free. ⁿ Price adjusted to like dealings.

ryant
Industrial
construction
021 704 5111



THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

LAING
make ideas take shape

Stock markets
Index 432.1, down 0.3
Gilt 64.98, up 0.16

sterling
1550, up 1.25 cents
tix 72.7, up 0.4

dollar
lex 91.6, down 0.2

oil
11, down \$2

money
ith sterling 184.18-18.7
ith Euro-S 19.19-19.19
ith Euro-S 19.19-19.19

N BRIEF

I loss for fish I's freight ness

Rail's freight business is slow climb towards
ity and plunged back
it last year. Instead of
forecast profit, the
eturned a £9m loss due
government directive
ust break even.
ary Sanderson, BR's
ight manager, blamed
shortage of locomotives
failure to reme
expenses.

contract
Civil Engineering has
ded a £16.5m contract
Department of Transport
the seven and a half
the dual carriageway
eastern by-pass.

ittle factory
Plastics yesterday
£4.5m plastic bottles
t Abbey Meadow.
The company im
pend a further £2.1m
on.

ian stock
nistry of Finance of Rhodesia has provided
on payments of id redemption money
ment stocks due be
scember 1965 and
1979.

n rate slows
shows signs of
in Italy with a day
ent yesterday of a
nt rise in wholesale
February, after one of
ut in January.

ic disc plan
Peripheral Equip
(OPE) has signed an
with Manxex Cor
California jointly to
produce and market
memory discs for data
systems.

bad beers up
ices of Whitbread
rise by 1.2p a pint
from next Tuesday
on to the 2p rise
from budget increases.
Whitbread put its
30 a pint last December
that was less than
ers' increases.

cuts oil output
s state oil company is
duction for technical
y 2 or 3 per cent
from an output of
tonnes in the past

ys Total shares
technical Europe is
per cent share in
Zembla, Netherlands
ns, the Total refinery
La Compagnie des Petroles retains
operator.

await crude
Dutch/Shell and Gulf
sign contracts this
Kuwait for much
plies of crude oil.

n Boeing deal
on Airways has
\$1.500m (£250m) con
Boeing 767-200S.

PRICE CHANGES

Jackson	30p to 170p
U	14p to 205p
12p to 150p	
15p to 635p	
10p to 150p	
od	6p to 54p
3p to 35p	
ares	1p to 5p
xp	25p to 900p
6p to 290p	

THE POUND

Bank	Bank
buys	sells
2.05	1.98
31.10	29.50
22.25	60.75
2.62	2.65
12.9	12.34
8.70	8.30
10.60	9.60
4.40	4.18
88.25	85.25
11.15	10.70
1.15	1.11
1995.00	1905.00
573.00	548.00
ds Gld	4.79
4.56	

US prime rates move up to 20pc with no let-up in industry loan demand

From Anthony Hilton
New York, April 2

The astonishing upward
surge in American interest
rates continued yesterday when
Chemical Bank became the
first to set a prime rate of
20 per cent. This is the amount
the bank charges its most
creditworthy industrial cus
tomers, but most loans cost
considerably more.

Several other banks followed:

First National Bank of
Chicago and Continental
Bank among the others, with
Harris Trust and Savings and
the Bank of St Louis among
the smaller firms who had joined
Chemical on the record-setting
20 per cent mark by midday.

Prime rates have now increased
14 times since January 1, almost entirely as a result
of the Federal Reserve Board's
squeeze. When it began, its
credit tightening policy last
October prime rates were only

13.1 per cent.

The main reason why rates
are continuing to rise is that
demand for loans from the
business community is still
strong. The most recent figures
released by the Fed showed that
commercial and industrial loans
on the books of the nation's
large banks jumped \$818m last
week, and \$1,400m the previous
week.

The Fed has already asked
banks to cut back commercial
lending to show no more than
3.5 per cent increase on last
year's levels, but currently
loans are running 13 per cent
higher.

Traditionally the banks relied
on cheap money from custom
ers' current accounts which
carry no interest to meet their
loan demand. But because of the high
returns offered elsewhere, this
source has all but dried up.
Instead the banks have been

forced to issue high coupon
certificates to raise the cash
to meet their customers' needs.
The nominal cost of these
funds to the banks is 17.18 per
cent. But the Fed also recently
increased the amount of non
interest-bearing reserves the
banks must hold, and this has
the effect of adding a further
2 or 3 per cent to their effective
money cost. So the banks
are even at the current record
levels they are not making any
money.

Bank analysts now see rates
peaking in a few weeks, provided
business demand slackens as
the recession bites. But
they say it could take longer
because a downturn in economic
activity will often increase the
demand for loans for a month
or two, given that businesses
borrow money to finance larger
levels of stock, before they take
a decision to cut back on
production.

Reserves \$204m higher in March

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Britain's reserves went up by
\$204m (£54m) as a result of
official intervention in the
foreign exchange markets in
March. But the value of our
reserves has been increased by
more than \$3,000m to \$26,963m
(£12,540m) because of an
annual revaluation of the gold
component in the Bank of Eng
land's stock of foreign assets.

News of the latest increase in
the reserves came on a day
when the pound continued to
show its recent strength in the
foreign exchange markets. It
rose one and a quarter cents
against the dollar to close at

22.1550. Its effective exchange
rate rose to 72.7 per cent of its
December 1971 level, up 0.4
percentage points on the day.

There was no sign of Bank of
England intervention in the
currency markets during the
course of the day.

It was generally a good day
for European currencies, with
the Deutsche mark, Swiss and
French franc making ground
against the dollar. The increase
in prime rates in the United
States to 20 per cent came too
late to have any real effect on
European markets, but the yen
fell in spite of heavy intervention
by the Tokyo authorities.

The Government has been
keen to keep out of foreign
exchange markets as much as
possible, but the latest increase
in the reserves is a clear sign
of success.

exchange markets as much as
possible in recent months, which
explains the negligible increase
in the level of the reserves
through intervention in March,
up to \$24,139m before changing
the valuation of gold. Borrowings
under the exchange cover
scheme amounted to \$163m and
repayments totalled \$205m.

The latest revaluation heralds
a more cautious policy by the
Government to the value of our
gold and some other foreign
currencies in the reserves.
Under the old formula gold was
revalued to bring its notional
worth in the reserves into line
with 75 per cent of its average
price of the previous three
months.

Gas Bill may curb industrial users

Anxiety about recent unpreced
ented demand for gas has
caused Mr David Howell, Sec
retary of State for Energy, to
issue legislation aimed at
restricting the concessions at
present given to larger
customers.

The Gas Bill, details of which
were released last night, will
relieve the British Gas Cor
poration of its obligation to
supply consumers taking more
than 25,000 therms a year on
a long term basis.

In future these large
customers would have to rely
on negotiable contracts for
their supply. The Bill would
also enable the British Gas Cor
poration to change the basis of
charging from a tariff basis to
one based on contract. This
would give the corporation more
control over the amount and
rate of off-take.

Mr Howell said that the in
crease in demand for gas in
the last year "far exceeded
BG's planned rate of expansion
and they do not have the
facilities to meet peak demand".

One of the aims of the Bill
is to place new and expanding
industries on an equal footing
with other types of customer.
The pressures on demand for
gas have been so great recently
that British Gas has had to
ration the provision of new
supplies almost entirely to
those who have a statutory
right to be connected because
they are within 25 yards of a
gas main.

Considerable concern has
been expressed recently that
this rationing has placed bus
inesses being developed on new
sites at a disadvantage because
they could not obtain supplies.

Sir Keith Jeffery, the Sec
retary of State for Industry, said
recently that he had received
"frequent and many" complaints
from companies

Bank of England sets up approved list of financial institutions

As the first step in imple
menting the Banking Act, the
Bank of England yesterday pub
lished a three-tier list of recog
nized banks, deposit-taking insti
tutions and companies still
awaiting a decision about their
status.

The list includes more than
600 names and only companies
on it and organizations such as
the Post Office and building
societies which are exempt at
present given to larger
customers.

The Gas Bill, details of which
were released last night, will
relieve the British Gas Cor
poration of its obligation to
supply consumers taking more
than 25,000 therms a year on
a long term basis.

In future these large
customers would have to rely
on negotiable contracts for
their supply. The Bill would
also enable the British Gas Cor
poration to change the basis of
charging from a tariff basis to
one based on contract. This
would give the corporation more
control over the amount and
rate of off-take.

Mr Howell said that the in
crease in demand for gas in
the last year "far exceeded
BG's planned rate of expansion
and they do not have the
facilities to meet peak demand".

One of the aims of the Bill
is to place new and expanding
industries on an equal footing
with other types of customer.
The pressures on demand for
gas have been so great recently
that British Gas has had to
ration the provision of new
supplies almost entirely to
those who have a statutory
right to be connected because
they are within 25 yards of a
gas main.

Considerable concern has
been expressed recently that
this rationing has placed bus
inesses being developed on new
sites at a disadvantage because
they could not obtain supplies.

Sir Keith Jeffery, the Sec
retary of State for Industry, said
recently that he had received
"frequent and many" complaints
from companies

six months to apply. After an
application is made the Bank
of England has six months to
decide so some companies may
have to wait until the autumn.

The list of those still awaiting
a decision includes some of the
main finance houses such as
UDT and Mercantile Credit. It
also includes several foreign
banks and some companies
which had carried on banking
business under the old Depart
ment of Trade regulations, the
so-called section 123 banks.

The first tier of fully fledged
banks recognized by the Bank
of England includes all the
main British and foreign banks
and the second tier consists of
institutions which are not banks
but take on deposits. The
350 companies which have applied
but are awaiting a decision
make up the third tier.

Under the new rules indi
viduals have to provide details
of their business, controlling
shareholders and directors and
managers. The Bank of England
will supervise operations and
for the first time there is a
deposit protection scheme of up
to £7,500.

The basis for recognition as
a fully fledged bank in the first
tier is high reputation and stand
ing in the banking community
and the performance of many
banking services, including de
posits and lending, in most
cases some ability in foreign
exchange, financial advice and

foreign finance is sought. De
posit-taking institutions, which
cannot call themselves banks,
do not need to offer such a
range. A company may start as
a deposit taker and gradually
move to full banking status.

It is now far more difficult
to enter the deposit-taking bus
iness. New applicants will have
to put up at least £2250m in cap
ital and to apply for banking
status a capital of at least £5m
is required.

The Act was passed after the
experience of the fringe banks'
collapse and because of the
need to harmonize EEC regula
tions on banking. It is the
first time that the Bank of
England has been given statu
tory supervisory powers. Previous
legislation referred mainly
to control of the economy; control
of the banking system was informal.

Foreign banks operating in
London will be controlled either
by the Bank of England or by
their own countries.

List of banks, page 26



Mr Leonard Regan, pres
ident of the British Textile
Confederation: import ceilings
will have to be lower

country-by-country quotas which
they embrace should be rigidly
observed and an automatic cut
off provision applied when
limits are reached.

Saving the British industry,

page 23

450,000 textile jobs at risk' in Britain

By John Huxley

Textile and clothing indus
tries in Europe will suffer
serious and lasting damage
unless Community markets are
protected against further imports
from imports, ministers
have been told.

Some 450,000 jobs in Britain
could be at risk unless
the framework for world trade
in textiles is altered in the
1980s, according to a submission
by the British Textile
Confederation which represents
employers and unions.

Its publication has been timed
to coincide with the start of
informal discussions on the
trading regime to replace the
Gatt Multi Fibre Arrangement.

The present international agree
ment which is due to expire at
the end of next year. Most of
the bilateral trade agreements
between the Community and its
non-EU partners, for which the
Multi Fibre Arrangement pro
vides the basis, expire one year
later.

The MFA has already been
renewed once, for five years
in 1977. It attempts to balance
the aspirations of developing
countries to gain access to world
markets with the desire

economy should turn round
next year. When companies stop
distressing growth in the
economy is boosted. If they
start to rebuild, this effect will
be even greater.

The second reason is that
trade growth is expected to
improve after this year, and
the third is that the Govern
ment is assuming British com
petitiveness will improve in
the later years of the period
covered by the strategy.

However this will depend on
a sharp reduction in Britain's
inflation rate, or a fall in the
pound or a combination of both.

The officials agreed that if
the Government's growth
assumption proved too high there
would be little or no room for
cutting tax cuts in the next four
years.

The Treasury has four
reasons for hoping that the
economy will turn round after
the recession this year and
next, many economists dis
agree.

The first is that the stock
cycle, which is now having a
big deflationary impact on the
economy should turn round next
year. When companies stop
distressing



Saudi deal with Japan on \$20,000m complex

A group of Japanese companies have signed an agreement with Saudi Arabia to conduct a feasibility study into a \$20,000m (£9,300m) petrochemical complex on the Persian Gulf. Construction could start in 1985.

In return for Japanese assistance in the project, Saudi Arabia is willing to provide "bonus crude oil" in accordance with criteria to be established by the Saudis later.

These are reported to include the amount of equity capital of the participating companies and the degree of their commitment.

US cars target down

American car makers have set second quarter production schedules which are 21 per cent down on last year's levels. The target of 1,939 million cars is the lowest for 15 years.

\$450m Greek loan

The Central Bank of Greece is seeking a \$450m (£209m) loan over eight years. The loan will have nine lead managers including Lloyds Bank International.

EEC steel fines

The EEC Commission has fined French and German steel producers an overall 900,000 European units of account (£540,000) for quota and price fixing agreements contravening the steel and coal treaty's competition laws.

German jobless down

West German unemployment fell 116,500 to 875,900 in March. The unemployment rate fell to 3.8 per cent from 4.3 per cent in February.

New VW plant

The transfer of an army plant in Michigan to Volkswagen of America for a car assembly plant has been approved by the House of Representatives.

Oil import costs

EEC oil import costs have risen by an average 122 per cent since the end of 1978. Pre-tax prices to consumers for the main oil products rose by 79 per cent. Britain has the highest pre-tax prices in the Community for diesel and heating oil.

Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. Israel's first and largest banking group and one of the 100 largest in the world.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE BANK AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES AS AT DEC. 31, 1979 (Exchange rate at 31/12/79 - IL 35.3495 = \$1.00)

ASSETS		(IN '000)
Cash and Due from Banks	IL 211,431,027	US\$ 5,981,661
Securities	30,968,594	876,077
Deposits with and Loans to the Government	111,123,381	3,143,563
Loans	113,479,907	3,210,227
Loans out of Deposits for the Granting of Loans	47,925,235	1,355,754
Other Accounts	2,412,612	68,250
Bank Premises and Equipment	2,027,855	57,366
Customer's Liabilities	26,692,945	755,115
TOTAL ASSETS	IL 546,061,856	US\$ 15,447,513

LIABILITIES		(IN '000)
Deposits	IL 382,736,082	US\$ 10,827,199
Deposits for the Granting of Loans	48,584,798	1,374,413
TOTAL DEPOSITS	IL 431,320,880	US\$ 12,201,612
Other Accounts	4,406,520	12,4712
Debentures Issued by Subsidiaries	65,835,043	1,862,404
Liabilities on Account of Customers	26,692,945	755,115
Capital, Reserves and Earned Surplus	6,124,488	173,255
Convertible Capital Notes	829,012	23,452
'Minority Interest of Outside Shareholders	6,853,500	198,707
Non-Convertible Capital Notes and Bonds	9,772,733	50,149
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL FUNDS	IL 546,061,856	US\$ 15,447,513

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1979		(IN '000)
Operating profit before taxes	IL 5,084,531	US\$ 144,121
Less provision for taxes	2,900,506	82,052
SUB-TOTAL	2,194,225	62,069
Less minority shareholders' interest	495,650	14,021
Net operating profit	1,698,475	48,048
Other income, less provision for taxes and minority shareholders' interest	47,526	1,345
TOTAL NET PROFIT	IL 1,746,001	US\$ 49,393

The Bank Leumi group has 418 branches, subsidiaries and representative offices including 26 overseas (with 13 branches in N.Y. in process of acquisition).

HEAD OFFICE: 24-32 YEHUDA HALEVI ST., TEL-AVIV, ISRAEL, TEL (03) 631111, TELEX 033586 LEUMI IL.

BANK LEUMI (U.K.) LTD., 54-56 Old Bond Street, London W1A 2AF, Tel. (01) 5821205 Telex 885738 (3 other branches). Subsidiaries of Bank Leumi.

France: BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL (FRANCE) S.A., 30 boulevard de l'Yvette, 75009 Paris, Tel. (01) 52447410, (01) 52469372 (2 branches).

Switzerland: BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL (SWITZERLAND) S.A., 34 Chardonnestrasse, 8002 Zurich, Tel. (01) 3167220.

Geneva branch: 80 Rue du Rhône, P.O.B. 552, 1211 Geneva, Tel. (022) 235555.

Belgium: LUXINVEST S.A., Rue Belliard, Brussels 1040, Tel. (02) 5128722; U.S.A.: BANK LEUMI.

Branches and Representative Offices in: U.S.A.: New York, N.Y. 10017, Tel. (212) 532-5001 (26 branches).

Toronto, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Bahamas, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Miami, Curacao, Summer Aires, São Paulo, Montevideo, Panama, Frankfurt a/M, Milan, Amsterdam, Johannesburg, Hong Kong, Mexico City, Melbourne — to be opened.

bank leumi בנק לויי

Computing services sector offers employment and wealth, survey shows

Young industry with a bright future

The computing services industry is "one of the brightest aspects of this country's economy and offers much potential both as a source of employment and as a wealth producer," according to a financial survey of the industry published by Jordans Surveys, of London. The industry is demonstrating consistent growth, at present of about 20 per cent a year.

Computing services embraces computer software houses and consultancies, systems companies, computer bureaux, and recruitment and training organizations. Their billings for 1978 were more than £330m — a 25 per cent increase over the previous year.

But, the market review introducing the survey says, a more realistic and pragmatic approach by both financiers and entrepreneurs is needed if the potential of the industry is to be realized and its benefits enjoyed by society as a whole.

The review is written by Mr Joseph Roth of the Business Industrial Management consultancy, a former chairman of the control and automation division of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

He says that the entrepreneur and the financier must find a way of coming together. Without a rapid influx of capital, developments in other countries will overtake the United Kingdom and the opportunity of establishing a strong, competitive industry will have been lost.

In other countries, engineers and scientists play a big role in company management, but in Britain, the main role in corporate decision-making is that of the accountant. Because of his training he is ill-equipped to assess the meaning of technology and cannot recognize its potential when assessing specific proposals.

In other countries in Europe the financial institutions are more sympathetic to the present-day entrepreneurial technologist, Mr Roth says, and so are better able to finance the emergent company. They understand that technology requires capital for long-term investment and that the return will take time to emerge.

Equally, the entrepreneur in Britain needs to change his stance. In the past he has shown little patience for the financier, and has not been able to communicate with him.

Today, the pace of technological change is swift and there is a need greater than before for United Kingdom entrepreneurs and financial institutions to get together to exploit the world market in technology-based areas.

Such is the pace of change in the computing services area that the relative position of the actual business figures, of the leading companies surveyed by Jordan

provide a fair number of surprises for those not close to the industry itself.

In order of size of turnover, the top companies in the industry are Dantrak (ICL's software arm); Compuware (the National Coal Board's computer bureau subsidiary); BOC Datavolve; CMG Computer Management Group; CAP-PPF Group; THG Group Services (the Tragair House management and administrative services company); Centre-File (whose parent company is National Westminster Bank); Scicon Consultancy International (owned by British Petroleum); Baric Computing Services (jointly owned by ICL and Barclays Bank); and Comshare.

The turnover for the latest available years, mainly 1978-79, of the top eight companies are all above £10m, with Data still leading with £16,632,000. Comshare, tenth on the list, had a turnover of £5.5m.

The list of the "second 10", ranked by turnover, is also illuminating. Running from £7.3m to £3.5m, they are Hoskyns Group (owned by Martin Marietta, United States); Logica; University Computing (United States owned); Computer World Trade; KPM Management Services (Rank Hovis McDougall); STA (French-owned); ADF Network Services (United States owned); Systems Programming Holdings; Software Sciences; and Génératice de Service Informatique (UK) (French owned).

Kenneth Owen



'Outstanding' output by British coal industry

By Edward Townsend

Britain's 300,000 workers in coal mining were congratulated yesterday for a year of outstanding achievement that has resulted in the first year-on-year increase in coal output for 17 years.

In the face of a disappointing start to 1980, the Coal Industry National Consultative Council took the unusual step of issuing a message to coal workers thanking them for their effort and cooperation in the 12 months to March 29, which were described as an impressive year of resurgence for coal.

The council, representing management and unions, said that provisional results for the 12 months showed that deep mined output rose by 3.3 million tonnes to 109 million tonnes, the first such increase since 1963.

The message of encouragement was signed by Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board. Mr H. V. T. Blundell (March 27) raised some significant points arising from your report on the NCB's exploration.

Recruitment improved by 6,000 and manpower wastage fell by only 1,700 despite 7,700 miners leaving early retirement.

The council added: "Because of the worsening recession in the economy, the year that has just started is bound to be a tough one. However, determined efforts will be made to find new outlets for coal. Also, coal stocks are being built up to ensure immediate supplies are available for customers when business improves."

This temporary slackening of markets for all industries must not be allowed to effect the improving trends in coal output and productivity both essential to safeguard satisfactory future results and the industry's future.

More aid for biological technology

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

The National Enterprise Board and the National Research Development Corporation plan to increase their interest and investment in biotechnology — the application of biological organisms, systems or processes to manufacturing and service industries.

Both organizations were enthusiastic about the prospects in this field yesterday on publication of the Government's report on biotechnology written by a joint working party of the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development, the Advisory Board for the Research Councils and the Royal Society.

The working party's report comments on the shortage of venture capital and other sources of financial support for innovation in the United Kingdom, and on the absence of new biotechnology-based companies.

There seems little prospect now, they say, of such companies being set up in Britain with wholly private finance.

The NERB, with the NRDC, should make a contribution and bring about a partnership of private and public finance.

The joint working party recommends that the NERB, in conjunction with NRDC, should investigate the possibility of establishing in the United Kingdom, and with some public funds, a research-oriented biotechnology company of the kind now taking shape elsewhere.

"A sum of £2m annually for five years would be sufficient to determine its value and establish the scale of further investment, whether from the private or public sector."

The NRDC confirmed that it would be putting more money into biotechnology projects. It already had a stake in most areas of the technology, and a number of further projects would soon be ready for backing.

The National Enterprise Board said that the recommendations of the report would be examined with an appropriate urgency. The board would be considering practical ways in which to contribute alongside private-sector partners.

"Our own preliminary studies show that Britain has a strong research capability in molecular genetics, and new opportunities to transfer technology to industry will need to be grasped," the board said.

"The NERB will look closely at commercial propositions for the exploitation of various techniques now being developed in laboratories and research establishments."

It is understood that the NERB and the NRDC have already begun to examine a number of specific proposals.

Design award

The range of seating for public places which was listed as a Design Council Award winner in our report yesterday is made by Amstad Systems, London, and was designed by Goodwin Wheeler Associates. The awards listed comprise the consumer and contract goods category of the awards scheme.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Housing is barrier to labour mobility

From Dr John R. Short

Sir, A government that is concerned with creating the best conditions for sustained economic growth will surely want to pay closer attention to the problems of labour mobility. It is universally recognized that such mobility is vital for economic growth: labour must be able to move easily to where there are jobs and industries which are expanding must be able to attract quickly and easily, a suitable labour force. A major problem is that the housing market in Britain operates against such mobility.

Second, there are the emotional and delay costs. The English conveyancing system seems designed to maximize uncertainty, promote selfish behaviour and minimize speed, efficiency and costs. May I suggest that the Scots system is well known but the problem of mobility into and within the owner-occupied sector is little discussed, yet this tenure category houses more than 50 per cent of all British households.

Broadly speaking, there are two barriers to movement for existing and would-be owners.

From Mr Kenneth Moses

Sir, Dr E. C. B. Corlett (March 25) and Mr H. V. T. Blundell (March 27) raised some significant points arising from your report on the NCB's exploration.

Dr Corlett ascribes to inefficiency the estimate that although the coalfield appears at present to contain about

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

US investment challenge for GKN

If profits from GKN's United Kingdom operations are going to be "severely hit" by the steel strike; but of itself not as significant as the fact that recession is now starting to bite and—of the steel strike—no-one knows much.

At the signs were emerging in the half of last year, they are not it in the 1979 profits of the group, £101.4 pre-tax are £24.1m up on the preceding year, and considerably than anyone was expecting. figure is struck after allowing for additional depreciation, to cover of plant replacement at current but there will be no full analysis SAP 16 until the accounts come out, less, an indication that the pre-tax under current cost accounting would be region of £68m must throw some on the wisdom of a policy of raising dead—though a 10 per cent rise to comfortably covered by historic of the exceptional items he excluded) to insignificance in comparison with expenditure programme now runs some £100m a year, and an £80m last year in stocks alone.

group reckons that its borrowings incurred in connexion with the investments, which are due to stream in 1981-82—will peak this but the inference is that interest could top last year's £35.5m; and reason to suppose that trading conditions up later in the year, the profits are at best flat.

ares, up 80 yesterday to 267p, yield

cent: but there are more promising ves for the immediate future.

strike metric

1979 profits were expected to be down as they are—down from £17.1m before tax, although under CCA the £8.5m. But a two-fifths reduction final dividend is disappointing and ended unchanged at 71p, where is 10.1 per cent.

Ashlow, which lost £11.8m before and £6.25m in extraordinary closure with about £25m to come from the sale which will cut back the £50m left about two-thirds of share funds, Bridon has undoubtedly potential.

The caveat is the steel strike. This Bridon badly in the United Kingdom may pose the question: how much has the British Steel dispute caused engineering and steel companies seriously weakened by the engineer ing?

Many companies the steel strike has had stock reductions, so improving road and the impact on most com munity should be small compared with nearing strike.

It has suffered because its Temple rod mill—half-owned and supplied by Steel—has been closed for most dispute, thus leaving the wire opera tors where fixed costs are high, despite short of rod. Losses have mounted, should be able to cope with this ably, though that is not a case for the shares at this stage.

King for efficiency

£9m increase in pretax profits to is tempered by warnings that the faces a difficult year or two and turns from the key domestic cable



Sherry Beadle: Hammersmith cowgirl.

Despite appearances, Sherry Beadle is not an extra from Dallas but a former Miss Lubbock, Texas, leading a new import drive to these shores.

Miss Beadle and a host of other Westerners are instilling a touch of Texas into the unlikely surroundings of the Cunard Hotel, Hammersmith.

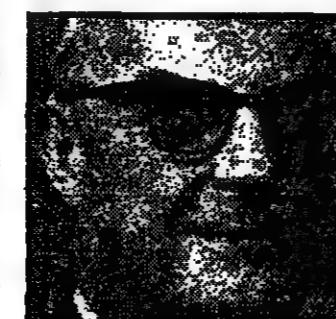
Their trade mission hopes to persuade the British that cowboy paraphernalia should become an essential part of our way of life. Miss Beadle's particular contribution consists of atmospheric paintings of horses. With the success of Dallas, who knows?

This column was determined not to join in the hand-to-hand parlour game which appears to be swamping other sections of the paper, but the splendidly-named Broughton Pipkin has broken down my defences.

Pipkin, 66, has retired this week after three years as chairman of BICC, the cables and construction group. His father, Charles, retired as BICC's deputy chairman in 1947 after 59 years with the group, bearing his son's spell of service by 15 years. Between the two Pipkins there is an aggregate 103 years with BICC.

But back to the parlour game which, for newcomers, basically consists of working out one's own connections with past figures through relatives and acquaintances. One of Charles Pipkin's close friends was Doctor Sebastian De Ferranti, founder of today's firm of Ferranti and leading pioneer in the field of electrical engineering who died in 1930.

De Ferranti's grandfather was a guitarist in the court of King Leopold I of Belgium who was very nearly Prince Consort



Broughton Pipkin.

of Great Britain (his wife Princess Charlotte died, leaving Victoria next in succession) and on vodka-swilling terms with at least two Romanov Czars. My amateur genealogy therefore provides Pipkin with instant reference to Peter the Great and the British Royal Family, should he wish to take up this little game.

BICC announced improved results yesterday which makes the red buttonhole which Pipkin favours each day even more appropriate.

Holiday Inns, arguably the world's most voracious hotel group, has set its sights on a scheme that many would think impossible—to build a new hotel in central London.

The group's French-born president Eric Bernard admits that it does not have an easy task on its hands but he displays a Gallic confidence that the group will overcome the dire shortage of suitable property sites.

Bernard, a one-time Grand

Metropolitan high-flyer and caretaker director of the Ulster Transport Authority, now based in Memphis, has set the chain the task of building a further 30,000 rooms throughout the world during the next five years, more than in the whole of the Hilton chain.

It should come as some comfort to British builders that a proportion of those are expected to come from Holiday Inns in Aberdeen, Portsmouth, Glasgow, Manchester, Cardiff, Croydon and York.

Metropolitan high-flyer and caretaker director of the Ulster Transport Authority, now based in Memphis, has set the chain the task of building a further 30,000 rooms throughout the world during the next five years, more than in the whole of the Hilton chain.

It should come as some comfort to British builders that a proportion of those are expected to come from Holiday Inns in Aberdeen, Portsmouth, Glasgow, Manchester, Cardiff, Croydon and York.

Economic notebook

Gaps in the strategy

How much do we really know about our medium-term prospects as a result of last week's Budget? The answer has to be a great deal less than we could have done.

This is because of two significant omissions from the information which the Government has presented to us. Taken together these omissions leave a significant question mark over whether we have a credible route to the Government's goal.

The first omission is that of any serious discussion about medium-term prospects for output and inflation. This is dressed up as a virtue. We are asked to believe that it shows that the administration will not fall into the trap of its predecessors by basing plans on growth that are too optimistic. Instead it is based on the "deliberately cautious assumption of an average growth rate of 4 per cent for the years after 1980".

How can anyone claim that an assumption is deliberately cautious if they have not made some judgment of what is likely to occur, against which to compare it? Growth of only 1 per cent a year does not sound much, but it is actually not as pessimistic an assumption as it sounds.

The Treasury's forecast for the first-half of 1981 shows a further slight drop in output from the depressed levels of this year. Just to end up with zero growth in 1981, let alone a positive growth performance, there will have to be a very substantial turnaround.

So the 1 per cent growth is in fact 1.5 to 2 per cent growth in 1980 and 1981 once allowance is made for the bad performance last year. Now that, but British performance, is not as cautious or a pessimistic assumption at all. It is rather better than our performance in 1978 and 1979, for example. Now how can an assumption of this kind be justified?

One possible explanation of the Government's position is that assumptions do not need to be justified in the way that forecasts do and that that is what makes them preferable. But even this view does not fit with the matter, as Treasury witnesses at the House of Commons Select Committee on the Treasury discovered yesterday.

For in order to make everything else in the medium-term plan hang together, it is necessary to reconcile the growth assumption with the financial plan's promises.

It is difficult to do that. In order to do so, there has to be an explanation of just where the necessary growth comes from. Some of it may come from stock building, as industry recovers from the extreme rigours of the coming recession.

RECOVERY

But a large part of any recovery in output, particularly a sustained recovery in output, has to come from final demand. What sources are there for this? It certainly cannot come from investment, which always lags behind other demand and is bound to be depressed.

Nor, as far as we can tell, will it come from public spending. The qualification is important because what matters to the real economy is the scale of consumption of goods and services and the Government's public spending White Paper is remarkably silent on that issue after 1981, if only because the Government assures us that it does not know what will happen.

Let us assume, however, that the present Government's commitment to cut the total level of public spending means that its consumption of goods and services stays static throughout the years to 1983-84.

That narrows down the options to private consumption and an improvement in our net trading position. But here a problem appears. Increasing private consumption usually requires rising living standards, which in the context of a plan

suggesting no tax cuts in 1981 would suggest rising real wages.

But improving trading performance requires greater competitiveness by British industry, which would suggest falling real wage costs. Since we know that the Treasury has assumed small growth in productivity as part of a package of assumptions aimed at proving that the relative price of public sector services will fall, that means falling real wages.

So the only way in which the circle can be squared is for private consumption to rise at a time when wage costs and indeed real wages are falling.

This is the only basis on which it is possible to get an output performance of the kind assumed by the Treasury. It requires wage earners to reduce their real earnings at a time when their real earnings are falling. It also requires a very sharp drop indeed in the inflation rate to restore our competitiveness in world and domestic markets much sharper, in all probability, than that implied by the traditional historic relationships.

Gambling

There are many obvious descriptions of these assumptions. "Deliberately cautious" is not one of them. The Government is gambling on its success in reducing inflation. That is just as big a risk as gambling on a government's ability to boost output.

What the Government is assuming is that it will get the inflation rate down because people believe that it will get the inflation rate down. It is a policy which depends greatly on expectations, but in the more fashionable versions of modern economic theory it is assumed to put the word "rationally" in front of expectations. This cannot be done in the model of behaviour which is evidently being used. The only explanation of the sharp drop in inflation implied in the latest government statement is that Treasury economists have been instructed to impose it on their forecasts.

The issue is important in itself, but it also has vital implications for the financial plan. For as the Treasury admits, assumptions about growth have a great impact on forecasts about revenue. If the assumptions are wrong, so are the forecasts.

That is one area where the Government's plan for the future looks decidedly shaky. The other is the path of public spending. We are assured that the lack of any information about just where £2,000m of cuts will be made in housing is not a contravention of open government. The information has not been made public because the decisions have not been taken. This claim carries conviction.

Nor is there any great credibility in the dramatic transformation of the financial positions of nationalised industries. These are expected to have huge investment increases and great improvements in retained profits over the next four years.

It is a wonderful thing if you can do it, but there is something odd about the suggestion that nationalised industries, which are thought to be inefficient, can do this at a time when private industries (which are thought to be efficient) are in increasing deficit. The Government is likely to find a need for its savings paragraph from the White Paper in which it gives warnings that the nationalised industry figures are particularly uncertain.

The truth is that wherever really large cuts occur the White Paper is uncertain. The decision to cut public spending has been made; the cuts have not. Working out where they fall will involve the Government in a great deal of soul-searching yet.

David Blake

Saving Britain's textile industry from oblivion

The Multi-Fibre Arrangement governing international trade in textiles and clothing is about to be renegotiated. John Huxley reports

Scarcely a day goes by without a union leader or employer somewhere beseaching the Government to come to the rescue of the beleaguered textile and clothing industries.

Department of Trade ministers, at whom much of the pleading has been directed, have said privately that the monotony and frequency of the bleating is becoming tiresome, even counterproductive.

Yet at the risk of being accused of armchairism, industry leaders have tried to raise their voices still further. They will do so out of a conviction that decisions taken over the coming months will effectively determine whether a sizable textile and clothing sector survives in the 1980s.

Discussions between Western European countries and their trading partners will dictate the shape of international trade in textiles after 1981, when the present General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) expires.

The present arrangement, which has been running from 1977, is the second one, it is the basis for a complex structure of import quotas covering items ranging from Philippines brassieres to Czechoslovakian travelling rugs.

Along with the accompanying bilateral deals, the MFA is designed to allow an orderly growth of imports from developing to developed countries, balancing the needs of poor and rich.

However, Mr Regan said that the industry could "sweat out" its present difficulties successfully, if it was confident that it would still have a market in a few years' time.

In its document *World Trade in Textiles after 1981*, submitted to government ministers this week, the British Textile Confederation (BTC) makes a persuasive case for more effective and comprehensive constraints on imports into the European Community.

Unless big changes are made in the present framework some 450,000 jobs in the British textile industry are at risk, the confederation says. Among its demands are an MFA which runs for 10 years, and which relates import growth to expansion in demand in domestic markets.

Some 31,000 workers have already been made redundant in the last six months of 1979, and several thousands are now on short-time working. The BTC is talking in terms of a further 80,000 jobs being lost over the next six months.

This tragic decline, which has occurred largely unmarked and piecemeal by comparison with redundancies in, say, the steel or motor industry, cannot be blamed entirely on low-cost

curbing American man-made fibre imports. It has made clear that it will not bend to pressure to renegotiate existing quotas.

Most disconcerting for the industry, the Government has been reluctant to give any precise commitment on a new MFA. Until recently, its ministers have preferred to speak in guarded terms of the need for "orderly marketing arrangements". However, industry hopes were raised last week by news that Mrs Thatcher, in a letter to an MP, had accepted the need for Britain to "press for a continuation of effective restraints."

Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, is regarded as having only limited sympathy for the industry's long-standing demands. He does not like import control, and is anxious that inefficient industry should not be allowed behind creeping protectionism. He has stressed the need for Britain to keep markets open and free, and spoken of the risk of provoking retaliation.

The BTC document is being circulated to ministers at the Employment and Industry departments, and the Northern Ireland and Scottish offices, in the belief that they may temper Mr Nott's philosophical attachment to free trade with some realistic appreciation of the threat to jobs and to regions.

The BTC believe that there is now a greater degree of unanimity among other European textile industries over the need to take a harder line on imports into the Community, which they feel has become a "soft touch" in recent years. One million jobs have been lost in Western Europe in textiles and clothing over the past decade.

A question mark still hangs over the amount of support to be expected from West Germany, which did not like Britain's action against American fibre products. They have made more rapid progress in ensuring that their own domestic industry is efficient and competitive.

Moreover, in the coming months discussions, as the debate on the MFA moves from the national to the Community arena, two of the key men will be West German free traders: Herr Wilhelm Haak, the Commissioner for External Relations, and Herr Horst Krenzler, head of the Community's Textile Negotiating Division.

PHOENIX
ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
PRELIMINARY PROFIT STATEMENT

RESULTS
The following are the preliminary results of the Phoenix group of companies for the year ended 31st December 1979, subject to audit, together with the audited results for the year 1978.

	1978 £m	1978 £m
PREMIUM INCOME		
General	356.9	337.8
Long-term	87.8	94.8
	453.7	432.2
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
Investment income	46.3	39.5
Underwriting results:		
General	-14.1	-2.7
Long-term	3.1	2.2
	34.3	38.0
Less expenses not charged to other accounts	2.2	1.4
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	32.1	37.8
Less: Taxation	11.4	11.9
Minority interests	2.3	2.8
NET PROFIT	18.4	22.9
Less: Dividends	8.0	7.0
Provision for proposed share scheme	—	0.1
Net profit retained	10.4	15.8
Earnings per share, calculated on a weighted average basis	30.4p	38.0p

Notes: 1 US dollar transactions are converted at the rate of \$2.22 for the year 1979 (1978 \$2.04).

2 The long-term premium income for 1978 included £34.1 million in respect of a period of 21 months for Property Growth Assurance Company Ltd and its subsidiary, now consolidated on an annual basis.

3 A provision for allocation under the staff

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Gilts firmer despite prime rate rise

Turnover returned to a low level in the market yesterday, influenced mostly by the coming Easter holiday.

However, the general trend was firm with gilts continuing their upward march despite another increase in United States prime rates announced after hours. Equities too attracted a lot of inquiry, with several institutions remaining on the lookout for cheap bargains in order to reduce the latest cash mountain.

Yesterday was also the last day for "bed and breakfast" deals and brokers were instantly greeted with a flurry of activity when business began.

The return to work by the steel workers was discounted by most market men with the majority of attention focussed on trading statements and company news. Oils came in for a flurry of activity after hours ignited by Marathon's announcement of a satisfactory flow rate from its 36.3 block in the North Sea this morning.

But the real interest remains with gilts where business fluctuated throughout the day.

Nevertheless, the news in after hours that the Chemical

Bank had raised its prime rate to 20 per cent finally put the damper on recent active buying.

In longs the new "Treasury" 14 per cent 1996, which was exhausted on Tuesday, closed unchanged at £50.4, while rises elsewhere were restricted to between £1 and £1. In shorts, turnover was again

The Easter holidays are likely to signal the move for control of timber group Mallinson-Derry after weeks of speculation. A heavy buyer of the shares is reported to have received jobbers of all available stock on Tuesday with dealers further active inquiry in call options. The shares remained firm at 63p yesterday.

reported as low with prices moving in a narrow range despite the general shortage of stock. But it was the increase in prime rates that left falls of around £1.16 at the close.

Activity in equities almost ground to a halt in after hours and despite the renewed activity in oils the FT Index closed 0.3 down at 432.1 after touching a high for the day of 1.3 at 3pm.

Leading industrials were

largely neglected, closing mostly mixed. ICI closed unchanged at 374p. Fisons improved 2p to 269p and Racal rose 4p to 218p after favourable press comment. But Unilever fell 5p to 403p and Pilkington encountered nervous selling and slid 5p to 208p. Selling was also reported in Beechams, 3p lower at 117p, with reports of "split" selling (whereby an investor sells his stake through several brokers in one go) by one of the institutions.

Dealers suggested this might be as a result of nervousness ahead of Glaxo's figures, due out soon.

The announcement in the late afternoon from Marathon provided a flurry of speculation among oils. The institutions again proved eager buyers and coupled with the absence of selling again from the United States prices moved sharply higher.

Among the majors BP rose 4p to 362p, Ultramar 8p to 530p and Tricentrol 4p to 286p. Only Shell, 2p lower at 340p, resisted the trend.

Siebens, with a large stake in the Marathon 16.3% block find, leapt 104p to 657p although jobbers felt the shares

were unlikely to recoup the earlier gains achieved before rumours of a dry well saw them tumble from 915p. Burmarr was another strong market, rising 14p to 206p.

Insurance shares gave up some of their earlier gains as a result of the renewed strength in the dollar after the disappointing figures from Willis Faber. The shares

Mr Harry Goodman's ambition to bring his holiday tour company, Intasun, to the market is getting closer. Price Waterhouse is busy working on a file of figures ready for the prospectus offering the shares to the public.

taking 15p down at 233p taking with them Alexander Howden, which fell 4p to 104p, and CE Heath, down 5p to 208p. Figures from Sun Alliance, down 2p at 543p, and Phoenix, 8p off at 208p, also had a big bearing. Commercial Union, which fell 4p to 130p.

Banks gave up earlier gains achieved in a thin market. Barclays fell 7p to 403p, Nat West 3p to 315p and Midland 2p to 316p. Lloyds was firmly held closed along with the rest 2p lower at 289p.

Speculative interest also helped Caffyns to improve 12p to 160p. United Scientific 5p to 466, Moss Bros 4p to 252p and Furness Withy 6p to 373p. But profit-taking wiped 25p from Guthrie at 900p and 5p from St

Willis, which gets 55 per cent of its commissions on overseas business, blamed sterling's strength for clipping the profits total by as much as £2.75m. But it also cited softening premium rates, particularly in the United States.

At the same time increasing

insurance claims have left the group funding greater losses while waiting for the underwriters to pay up, with a consequent reduction in investment income.

Profits from the 22 per cent Morgan Grenfell stake rose from £1.8m to £2.1m to contribute to an associate's total of £3.5m, but profits from Sovereign Insurance fell 17 per cent to £651,000.

Overall expenses growth was contained to 16 per cent at £34m but still outpaced income growth of 6 per cent to £24m, or 12 per cent allowing for the effect of sterling's strength.

Mr Ronnie Taylor, the chairman, says that premium rates are likely to remain under pressure, but that sterling appreciation is unlikely to continue indefinitely.

Referring to the proposed

takeover of rival C. T. Bowring by Marsh & McLennan, Mr Taylor said yesterday that he thought it could lead to similar moves by other American groups but that Willis Faber was the "least vulnerable" among London firms.

Willis Faber has recently

strengthened informal links with US ally Johnson & Higgins through the formation of a joint management group for the New York Insurance Exchange and the joint purchase of a surplus lines business in Chicago.

Willis Faber falls to £17m

By Richard Allen
Insurance Correspondent

A strong pound and deteriorating premium rates in world insurance markets have led to disappointing results from Lloyd's broker Willis Faber.

Pretax profits are down by almost £2m, or more than 10 per cent, to £17.16m for the year to December 31. The market had been hoping that Willis might have bucked the downward trend shown by other brokers, and the shares fell back 11p to 236p on the announcement.

Sentiment was not helped by the fact that the dividend increase was held at under 10 per cent on a net basis. A final gross of 10.7p takes the year's total up to almost a quarter, to 40p gross. Phoenix, with a final of 10.7p, has lifted the total by 16.82m.

Willis, which gets 55 per cent of its commissions on overseas business, blamed sterling's strength for clipping the profits total by as much as £2.75m. But it also cited softening premium rates, particularly in the United States.

At the same time increasing

insurance claims have left the group funding greater losses while waiting for the underwriters to pay up, with a consequent reduction in investment income.

Profits from the 22 per cent Morgan Grenfell stake rose from £1.8m to £2.1m to contribute to an associate's total of £3.5m, but profits from Sovereign Insurance fell 17 per cent to £651,000.

Overall expenses growth was contained to 16 per cent at £34m but still outpaced income growth of 6 per cent to £24m, or 12 per cent allowing for the effect of sterling's strength.

Mr Ronnie Taylor, the chairman, says that premium rates are likely to remain under pressure, but that sterling appreciation is unlikely to continue indefinitely.

Referring to the proposed

takeover of rival C. T. Bowring by Marsh & McLennan, Mr Taylor said yesterday that he thought it could lead to similar moves by other American groups but that Willis Faber was the "least vulnerable" among London firms.

Willis Faber has recently

strengthened informal links with US ally Johnson & Higgins through the formation of a joint management group for the New York Insurance Exchange and the joint purchase of a surplus lines business in Chicago.

Phoenix and Sun Alliance hit by increasing claims

By Our Insurance Correspondent

Stormy weather and increasing fire and motor claims caused profits to slump at both Sun Alliance and Phoenix Assurance last year.

At Phoenix, where the underwriting deficit spiralled from £2.7m to £14.1m, pretax profits fell 15 per cent from £37.6m to £31.1m. At Sun Alliance pretax profits plunged more than £10m, or 17 per cent, to £49.2m after an underwriting loss of £25.4m against the previous year's £9.9m.

The setback, however, has not stopped either group from significantly boosting dividends. Sun Alliance is paying a final of 20.7p gross, raising the year's total by almost a quarter, to 40p gross. Phoenix, with a final of 10.7p, has lifted the total by 16.82m.

Meanwhile, US underwriting losses from £4.6m to £16m while losses in Europe climbed from £15.4m to £35.9m. Results also deteriorated in most other major overseas territories.

Cushioning the blow, investment income rose 17 per cent to £70.3m and long-term insurance premiums climbed from £4m to £4.9m. Overall, premium income rose from £64.1m to £68.2m.

At Phoenix large fire and soaring motor claims in weather conditions impact of VAT on repairs are blamed for a UK writing deficit of £4.8m.

In Sun Alliance's case a large part of the underwriting deficit was because of exceptional weather claims amounting to £12m, while there were increased losses on the accident and motor accounts and fire business showed a marked deterioration.

The UK and Ireland deficit rose from £4.6m to £16m while losses in Europe climbed from £15.4m to £35.9m. Results also deteriorated in most other major overseas territories.

Meanwhile, US underwriting losses from £4.6m to £16m while losses in Europe climbed from £15.4m to £35.9m. Results also deteriorated in most other major overseas territories.

The group's investment income increased by 15 per cent to £43.3m.

Royal Worcester firmly on growth tack

By Our Financial Staff

Royal Worcester, the chinaware group, has finally broken out of its disconcerting stop-go profits pattern of the last few years.

Up 34 per cent at £3.6m, profits advanced strongly for the second year in succession in the 12 months to December 29.

Meanwhile, a lower tax charge has helped boost attributable earnings by more than 70 per cent to 49.1p a share. Shareholders are rewarded with a final of 8.14p gross which lifts the total payment by a fifth to 12.29p gross.

Royal has wrested the profits jump from a mere 14 per cent turnover increase, thanks mainly to strong performances

by both the electronic components division and the traditional fine china operation.

Profits from Royal Worcester Spode advanced 24 per cent to £2.5m on an 8 per cent turnover increase to £25.5m.

In electrocomponents, the profits increase was 36 per cent to £1.64m on the back of a 24 per cent turnover increase to £15.9m. The group's Welwyn Electric subsidiary is one of Europe's biggest producers of resistors and is now seeing increasing benefits from growth in the micro-technology industry.

Royal Worcester has stated that its aim is eventually to create a 50-50 profits split between china and electronics.

To bring capital and

into line with the size business the board has to bring £10m from debt no longer required to reserves. This has brought capital and disclosed up from £8.4m to £10.1m.

While Kleiwort Benson has raised by 34 per cent gross a share, after transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

Kleiwort has raised by 34 per cent gross a share. After transfer to finer at Kleiwort Benson from the stage the bank was about prospects for year.

BRIDON

Limited Wimsworth Hall, Doncaster, South Yorkshire DN4 5JX, England
Preliminary Statement for 1979

Year ended
31st December
1979 1978
2000 £000

over including Share of Sales of
societed Companies

295,694 288,645

£ of Profit

p Profit before Interest including Share
Profits of Associated Companies

d Kingdom

netpol Products
Engineering

societed Companies

4,935 4,132
(11,682) 2,203
2,853 2,763

(3,804) 9,128

seas

rth, Central and South America

ica

ope

a, Australasia and the Pacific

4,763 6,117
5,545 4,957
1,804 1,032
995 550

14,108 12,658

p Profit before Interest
ast Payable

before Taxation

and Loss Account

Trading Profit excluding Ashlow
Payable

5,209 9,976
6,715 4,672

2,494 5,304
12,901 8,423

of Profits of Associated Companies

before Taxation excluding Ashlow
Loss before Interest Payable

15,395 13,727

ional Credits

before Taxation

on

e of Subsidiaries attributable to
ide Shareholders (1978 Profits)

600 (531)

ordinary Charges

3,136 9,389

after Taxation and Extraordinary Charges
Attributable to Bridon Limited (1978 Profits)

5,399

nd—Ordinary Shares

1.23 pence per share

75.23 pence per share)

1,250 1,250

7.75 pence per share

75.4556 pence per share)

1,487 2,477

nce and Preferred Ordinary Dividends

2,717 3,727
12 12

taken to the Group and Associated
panies

erves (1978 Surplus)

(5,825) 5,660

ps per Share
ore Extraordinary Charges)—net

5,750 7,889

17.28p 17.28p

for 1979 were dominated by the trading losses of Ashlow

Engineering, which amounted to £11.8m before interest.

Profit before tax was thus reduced to 23.6m, the

ader of the Group producing £15.4m against the

figure of £13.7m in 1978.

dition to the Ashlow trading losses amounting to £11.8m

interest, a further provision of £6.2m has been made

Extraordinary Charges in respect of the costs of closing

Ashlow Alasing Road manufacturing facility. As a con-

sequence of this closure and the decision to sub-contract the

future of Ashlow products, Ashlow is not expected

ally to affect the 1980 results. A separate announcement

regard to the future of Ashlow is being made today.

the effect of the British Steel Corporation strike, ad-

ict for 1980 were encouraging, with indications that a

ctory level of profit would be achieved during the year.

er, our United Kingdom steel operations have already

ad a severe blow from the strike with a consequent effect

ts. Until steel supplies return to normal it is impossible

any indication regarding the 1980 Group performance.

nd

haldering the final ordinary dividend for the year, the

has taken into account the results for 1979 as affected

Ashlow losses and the current United Kingdom situation

potential for the Group.

at this background, the Board has decided to recommend

dividend on the ordinary shares for 1979 of 2.7 pence

per share payable on 22nd May, 1980, to shareholders on

register at the close of business on 24th April, 1980,

er with the interim dividend of 2.3 pence (net) per

share this would represent a total dividend of 5.0 pence (net)

inary share for 1979.

April, 1980

ION World-wide in wire, wire rope, fibres,

s and engineering.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
1 Lovell Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-821 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Low	Company	Price	Chg's	Gross	Yld	P/E
64	Airsprung Group	64	—	6.7	10.5	*3.8
285	Armitage & Rhodes	29	—	3.8	13.1	*2.0
185	Bardon Hill	255	—	13.8	5.4	7.5
80	County Cars Pref	80	—	15.3	19.1	—
63	Deborah Ord	99	+2	5.0	5.1	10.9
88	Frank Horsef	107	+2	7.9	7.4	6.6
98	Frederick Parker	99	-1	12.8	12.9	*4.5
102	George Blair	106	—	16.5	15.6	—
45	Jackson Group	70	—	5.7	7.1	*4.1
113	James Burrough	115	—	7.2	6.3	10.1
242	Robert Jenkins	265	+2	31.4	11.8	*8.5
75	Torday Limited	218	+2	14.3	6.6	*7.7
72	Twinlock Ord	121	—	0.8	6.7	*2.4
70	Twinlock 12% ULS	78	+2	12.0	15.4	—
22	Unilock Holdings	49	—	2.6	5.3	10.4
49	Unilock Holdings New	49	—	2.4	4.5	6.4
136	Walter Alexander	97	+2	4.4	4.5	6.4
8	W. S. Yeates	184xd	+2	12.1	6.6	3.0

units prepared under provision of SSAP15

FINANCIAL NEWS

Harris Queensway 61 pc ahead

By Philip Robinson

Mr Philip Harris's furniture, carpets and DIY group Harris Queensway, which came to market 15 months ago and is in the middle of a second takeover in the year, pushed profits up 61 per cent last year.

That was without the help from Hardy Furnishers, which it bought last July after a bitter fight and which managed to break even in the five months to December.

Mr Harris says Hardy is now making profits and is one reason for his confidence of continued growth. Group sales for the first three months are higher than this time last year.

Total gross dividend is 8.57p on the enlarged share capital with a 5.71p final. It was paid from profits of £8.8m on a turnover up 50 per cent at £79.9m.

Harris's reorganization of Hardy is now complete. It has sold the credit side to Tricity Finance for £13.5m, out of which it repaid a £19m loan, and sold properties valued at £2.2m which have virtually covered the cost of closing 40 of Hardy's 187 shops and reducing the workforce from 1,800 to 400.

A revaluation of group's long-lease and freehold properties has increased tangible assets from £7.2m to £23m. At the end of December the group had cash and bank balances of £5m and borrowings of £10.2m.

A similar reorganization plan is expected when Harris's bid for furniture group Henderson-Kenton goes through.

Harris now has control of 53.1 per cent and the first closing date of the £15.4m offer is April 16.

No progress on Yarrow compensation talks

By Our Financial Staff

Boilermaker and engineer Yarrow & Co said last night it is as far as ever from reaching an agreement with the Department of Industry over compensation for shipbuilding interests nationalized three years ago.

Yarrow's finance director, Mr Iain Mann, said: "We are still negotiating on and off, but the amount they might be prepared to offer is still a long way short of what we have requested."

Talks have been going on for two years. Yarrow is claiming between £15m and £20m and is still discussing pre-nationalization profits of £10m locked up

in the shipbuilding interests under the complex Government loan deal in 1974.

Yarrow profits for the six months to the end of December fell from £734,000 to £330,000, although the figure includes full provision of an undisclosed substantial loss incurred on a large ship repair contract currently the subject of negotiations.

Sir Eric Yarrow, the chairman, says that the second half should show improved profitability and that the total dividend should be at least 10.714p.

A higher 3.57p interim is paid to reduce the disparity between the two payouts.

In his interim bulletin the chairman speaks of dearer raw materials pressing on margins, and of a softening in domestic demand for office furniture, still the bulk of business.

Arenson, growing fast in the United States and Europe

and MFI is also bringing it more business through the take-over of Status. It is, however, a tough customer.

The year's dividend is likely to be increased by 15 per cent (like the interim, which was raised from 0.45p to 0.52p or 0.74p gross). But at 47p, down 2p yesterday, the shares still yield less than 6 per cent.

However, the interim dividend is covered nearly four times on a normal tax charge and, thanks to allowances, tax in the latest half year took only £37,000.

Metallgesellschaft, the West German metals company, had "very satisfactory results". In all divisions in the first five months of 1979-80 after profits fell 18.1 per cent to DM19.9m in the year to September 30, 1979, managing board chairman Herr Karl Gustav Ratjen said in Frankfurt.

Swire Pacific disappointing

International

A company spokesman said the principal factor in the slower than expected profits growth was the adverse effect of higher fuel prices and the yen's weakness on earnings of Cathay Pacific Airways.

Stock market analysis noted

that second half earnings were about 25 per cent below the year earlier level, and termed the overall result "extremely disappointing", noting that the market had been expecting a profit of about HK\$380m.

Swire Properties, said the spokesman, had an excellent year with profits increased by 38.4 per cent over the previous year. Shipping, offshore services and the dockyards division also all improved on the 1978 results.

Conzinc Riotinto

Conzinc Riotinto of Australia (CRA) said it had formally settled its agreements on acquisition of certain mining interests from BHP South and North Broken Hill Holdings.

The acquisitions are part of a complex deal worked out with Western Mining Corp Holdings to facilitate WMC's takeover of BHP South.

Grand Met barred

PERSONAL CHOICE

*J. Burton as Alexander the Great in Robert Rossen's epic production, screened today at 4.20 on BBC 2*

gents who won't go home, who are the subjects of current affairs special (BBC 2, 7.20) are more like alienated friends than family. They are the 15 million workers from the poor areas of southern Europe and East who have flooded into Western Europe. Unlike us, they rarely become nationals of the host countries, have no rights. There are five million of them in Belgium, they exceed the total population of Switzerland one in four workers is a foreign migrant, social, political and economic repercussions of the influx—workers—coalescing into what the programme describes as its time bomb—that are examined tonight by Bob and Valerie Singleton.

Susan Hampshire is not hard at work as an actress—going by theatre hoardings, that would seem to be never—leaving to someone somewhere else, about dyslexia, of course, is one of our most notable sufferers. And sure enough, it's *Man Alive* (BBC 2, 9.30) she is trotted out again, this sat with a little girl who, like her, is dyslexic. The programme covers much more ground than this, however. It is the dilemma faced by dyslexic children at schools where dyslexia is not recognised (the Department of Education accepts its existence, apparently), although, according to factors, there is no doubt whatsoever that the youngsters clapped in this way.

We have either got the drift of James Burke's t about the unreality of reality, or you have given up the own success rate is about 50 per cent, rising slightly. But tonight (BBC 1, 8.30) we reach only the stage in the series, so I could still lose my grip on Mr. Flying coat-tails. We have already been told our brain is a tonight we learn it is a clock, too, and we will (perhaps) think our "now" might well be somebody else's

handing of a musical event on Radio 3 (9.45), as a prelude to tomorrow night of a three-part major documentary on the work of Benjamin Britten: tonight we hear the first of his piano and oboe works *Temporal Variations*, *The Peri*, and *The Wasp*—all dating from the middle

A brief reminder about Bach's St John Passion (Radio 3) in four weeks' time. What better spiritual preparation for Easter could there

RE SYMBOLS MEAN: *STEREO; **BLACK AND WHITE;

PERSONAL CHOICE

Good Friday programmes

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.55 am *Ludwig*: Animation with music (r).

10.00 *Jackson*: Maurice Denham voices Forrest Summer, by Bridget Chard (r).

10.15 *Tarzan, Lord of the Jungle*: Cartoons (r).

10.40 *Mike Harding's Easter Book Fair*: Holiday books to read, a record-breaking extravaganza by Quentin Blake and a special 2,000th appearance by Desperate Dan.

11.00 *Good Friday Morning*: Service from Christ Church, Oxford, including the singing of the St John Passion.

12.00 *The Acorn Forest*: Celebration of the flora for the preservation of the New Forest, claimed by William the Conqueror in 1079. Narrator Tony Britton.

12.30 pm News.

1.05 *Camberwick Green*: Puppets

1.22 *All Star Record Breakers* introduced by Roy Castle, with special guest Valerie Singleton (r).

2.15 *Bone Frenzy*: 1966 film that made the late Joy Adamson and her lions Elsa world famous. Starring Virginia McKenna and Bill Travers.

3.50 *Play School*: Today's story is

a traditional one, The Duckpond.

4.20 *Jackson*: William Rushton reads from Winnie-the-Pooh.

4.25 *Blind Peter Speaks*: Assignment: Peter Peter tells the story of St Therese of Lisieux. I enjoyed this series immensely when it was first shown and rated Wellington as the best one, though I suppose St Therese is more appealing than St Paul (r).

5.35 *Raw Rooster*.

5.45 *The Wonderful World of Disney*: Nosty, the Sweetest Skunk in West One of the Disney

life series (r).

5.45 *Film*: The Mask of Alexander Cross (1977). A thriller, made for TV about a "double" who assumes the identity of a dead crook. Paul Shemar plays the dual role. Also starring Hollywood veterans Lloyd Nolan.

6.00 *Armchair Thriller*: Episode 4 of The Circle Complex. More about

7.35 *Outside a City Wall*: The Holy Sepulchre.

7.35 *Captain Beaky's World of Words and Music*: Captain Beaky and Hissing Sid are now firmly entrenched in the public consciousness (readers who don't know what I'm talking about may well stop here—it would take too long to explain), but there is more to them than just a hit record. How much more is shown by Penelope Keith, Harry Secombe, Keith Michel, Gordon Jackson, Noel Edmunds and Captain Beaky's creator, Jeremy Lloyd.

7.45 *Witches!* Third of 10 films in which Maggie Magnusson searches for the truth about the feared warlocks who were also master artisans.

7.50 *Play School*: Today's story is

7.55 *Play School*: Same as BBC 1 at 3.50: Closedown at 11.25.

4.15 pm *King of Kings*: Pre-Robert Powell attempt (1962) to portray the life of Christ on the screen. Suffers from the common Hollywood fault of curious casting. Robert Kyas as John the Baptist, R. D. Toron (most recently seen as President Nixon) as Jesus. Jesus is played by Jeffrey Hunter.

5.50 *Gardeners' World* comes from the public gardens at Dyffryn House, near Cardiff. With Geoffrey Smith and Clive Jeyes.

7.15 News with subtitles for the deaf of hearing.

10.10 *Once Upon a Time*: Peter Davison (from All Creatures Great and Small) tells the story of The Ball That Didn't Know What It Was, and charmingly, too (r).

10.25 *Knights of the Round Table*:

1983 all-action spectacular about King Arthur and his chivalrous (and occasionally villainous) band.

The cast list reads like Who's Who

of the British stage: Robert Taylor, Avril Gardner, Mel Ferrer, Camelot was never like this, though the scriptwriter generously acknowledges his debt to Sir Thomas Malory.

12.30 pm *1980 The Cross*: A meditation for Good Friday by Archbishop Robert Runcie.

1.00 News.

1.05 *The Gossamer Abattoir*: Film about Bryan Allen, the California man who flew the English Channel in a man-powered aircraft last summer.

2.00 *The Birmingham International Show-jumping Championships*.

3.00 *The Shoes of the Fisherman*: Anthony Quinn as Pope in this 1968 film based on the Morris West novel.

5.45 News.

6.00 *Eastern Star Games*: Michael Aspel hosts a special edition of the show in which showbusiness personalities compete at swimming, canoeing, bowling, running, football and tug-of-war.

9.00 *Show-jumping from Birmingham*: The Coral Racing Puisance.

10.00 *Fully Licensed for Singing and Dancing*: Roy Walker takes us on another tour of the clubs.

10.30 News.

10.45 *Robert's Requiem Mass* from Coventry with Ieuan Corrinus (organ), Helen Watts (contralto), Stuart Burrows (tenor) and Gwynne Howell (bass), not to mention the LSO.

11.50 *Encounter at Easter*.

1.00 News.

1.05 *The Gossamer Abattoir*:

Film about Bryan Allen, the California man who flew the English Chan-

nel in a man-powered aircraft last summer.

2.00 *Play School*: Same as BBC 1 at 3.50: Closedown at 11.25.

4.15 pm *King of Kings*: Pre-Robert

Powell attempt (1962) to portray

the life of Christ on the screen.

Suffers from the common Hollywood

fault of curious casting.

Robert Kyas as John the Baptist,

R. D. Toron (most recently seen as

President Nixon) as Jesus. Jesus is

played by Jeffrey Hunter.

5.50 *Gardeners' World* comes from

the public gardens at Dyffryn House,

near Cardiff. With Geoffrey Smith and Clive Jeyes.

7.15 News with subtitles for the

deaf of hearing.

10.10 *Once Upon a Time*: Peter

Davison (from All Creatures

Great and Small) tells the story of

The Ball That Didn't Know What It Was, and charmingly, too (r).

10.25 *Knights of the Round Table*:

1983 all-action spectacular about

King Arthur and his chivalrous

(and occasionally villainous) band.

The cast list reads like Who's Who

of the British stage: Robert Taylor,

Avril Gardner, Mel Ferrer, Camelot

was never like this, though the

scriptwriter generously acknowledges his debt to Sir Thomas Malory.

12.30 pm *1980 The Cross*: A medita-

tion for Good Friday by Arch-

bishop Robert Runcie.

1.00 News.

1.05 *The Gossamer Abattoir*:

Film about Bryan Allen, the Cali-

fornia man who flew the English Chan-

nel in a man-powered aircraft last

summer.

2.00 *Play School*: Same as BBC 1 at 3.50: Closedown at 11.25.

4.15 pm *King of Kings*: Pre-Robert

Powell attempt (1962) to portray

the life of Christ on the screen.

Suffers from the common Hollywood

fault of curious casting.

Robert Kyas as John the Baptist,

R. D. Toron (most recently seen as

President Nixon) as Jesus. Jesus is

played by Jeffrey Hunter.

5.50 *Gardeners' World* comes from

the public gardens at Dyffryn House,

near Cardiff. With Geoffrey Smith and Clive Jeyes.

7.15 News with subtitles for the

deaf of hearing.

10.10 *Once Upon a Time*: Peter

Davison (from All Creatures

Great and Small) tells the story of

The Ball That Didn't Know What It Was, and charmingly, too (r).

10.25 *Knights of the Round Table*:

1983 all-action spectacular about

King Arthur and his chivalrous

(and occasionally villainous) band.

The cast list reads like Who's Who

of the British stage: Robert Taylor,

Avril Gardner, Mel Ferrer, Camelot

was never like this, though the

scriptwriter generously acknowledges his debt to Sir Thomas Malory.

12.30 pm *1980 The Cross*: A medita-

tion for Good Friday by Arch-

bishop Robert Runcie.

1.00 News.

1.05 *The Gossamer Abattoir*:

Film about Bryan Allen, the Cali-

fornia man who flew the English Chan-

nel in a man-powered aircraft last

summer.

2.00 *Play School*: Same as BBC 1 at 3.50: Closedown at 11.25.

4.15 pm *King of Kings*: Pre-Robert

Powell attempt (1962) to portray

the life of Christ on the screen.

Suffers from the common Hollywood

fault of curious casting.

Robert Kyas as John the Baptist,

**CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISING
STARTS
HERE**

ANIMALS AND BIRDS 28
APPOINTMENTS VACANT 28
APPOINTMENTS 6,000 PLUS 28
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS 28
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS 28
EDUCATIONAL 28
ENTERTAINMENTS 28
FINANCIAL 28
FLAT SWINGING FOR SALE 28
LA CREME DE LA CRIME 28
MOTOR CARS 28
PROPERTY 28
RENTALS 28
SECRETARIAL AND NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS 28
SERVICES 28
SITUATIONS WANTED 28
WANTED 28

Box Numbered £1 per insertion
The Times, 1st April, 1980

Next Premium £1
Grosvenor House, London SW1

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS
01-278 961

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS
01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9331

MANCHESTER OFFICE
06-334 1334

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations/cancellation, etc.; Classified Queries Department 01-837 3234, extn. 7180. All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.
We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Such errors are carefully checked and corrected. Wherever possible, errors are highlighted. Each advertisement is checked twice, therefore if you find your ad, and if you spot an error, report it to the Local Office Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 3234 (L.O.), 7180. We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy 6-200 pm
prior to date of publication
and in time to issue the dead-

line. Copy sent in after
the above times, or in
the absence of frequent queries
concerning its cancellation, this
must be quoted.

**NOTES TO YOU, ALL
ADVERTISERS**
If you are sending copy by
post, please add my
name onto my
address label. This

avoids unnecessary handling.

BIRTHS

H.H. Prince Nasser
Abdullah Al Saif
and his wife, Princess
Nafisa bint Al
Prince Sultan and
Al Saif died God

on March 23 at the
Hira Commissioning
ceremony, Saudi
Arabia. Rest in peace.

JESSIE, born 21 March 1980
to Louise and Brian Bullock, and John
Johnston.

AUGUST—On 20th March in Liverpool,
to Mark Chapman, mother of
Karin-Anne Chapman, a sister of
Karin.

AUSTIN—On 20th March in Kent,
to Helen Langton, wife of
Ronald and Les.

AUSTIN—On 21st March in Kent,

to Timothy and Hilary, sister for

Timothy and Hilary, sister for

ACROSS

1 American sailor's dance, for
a change (4, 5).

6 Word to find favour with
those who pull for the
party (5).

9 Amateur auto flirts fine in
Germany (7).

10 Forecast a high-class variety
of life (7).

11 Quaff in a way, and feeble
(5).

12 Holding out in case of
trouble (9).

14 Return money paid by
one's employer (10).

15 Make certain oil with one,
somehow (11).

17 Late drink for a shufle
worker? (5, 6).

19 Raised in 18 when, now,
English wiz goes out (3).

20 Cook's fare—Africa's seem-
ingly included (9).

22 Addition to first letter in
The Times benefices (5).

24 When it rains I recollect
old pennies (7).

25 Given one of 1 ac in
driving place, returned
badge (7).

27 Tortoise slow but so reliable
—just so (5).

28 Jock's English! (9).

DOWN

1 Utter contempt for that soft
little Wizard (5).

2 Get one done, we hear,
when does so (5).

3 For taking the Marquis
sauvage? (5-4).

ANSWER

1 The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,190

ANSWER

1 A' said they make a man
not relations in trouble
(1, 7).

5 Spring here in 16 (3).

The still, sad (of
humanity) (Wordsworth
(15)).

7 Excursion to sort of vil port
in the Lebanon (7).

8 Life, exceedingly, if uncon-
sciously (19).

13 At the more, presumably,
in spite of this (4-3-4).

14 Shaky bat safe on genui-
nity (4, 5).

16 Where an asteroid enters
quickly? (9).

18 French puppet is horribly
skinned (7).

20 Company pay-list a plant
leaves around (7).

21 Bill to get free bitter (5).

24 Come and get it, at the
double? (5).

25 Conditions in Eire before
1937 (3).

SOLUTION of Puzzle No 15,189

ANSWER

1 A place called Macallan

2 In the parish of Knockando, by the exuberant if chilly

waters of the Ringorm Burn that flows into the fabled

Spey, stands the ancient manor-house of EASTER

ELCHIES; for generations the hub of the activity

surrounding the production of The Macallan malt

whisky. It is a matter of legend that whisky has been

produced here since the Middle Ages.

ANSWER

1 The Grand Style

2 This newest of hotels has

been designed for the discerning

traveller.

3 Brand New Holiday

Chaises to fit in the delightful

island, just 3 miles via car

from Inverness and

motorway terminal.

4 Chaise longue chaise longue

5 Motorised chaise

6 People

7 WE PROVIDE

the care, the skills, the

means.

8 PLEASE HELP US

with customs, donations and

other services.

9 DEAFNESS FRUSTRATES

contractions, relationships,

people.

10 DEAF PEOPLE NEED

skilled, caring people in com-

pany for them to wear as we are

and be made to

understand them.

11 WE PROVIDE

the care, the skills, the

means.

12 PLEASE HELP US

with customs, donations and

other services.

13 DREAM HOLIDAY

IN SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

14 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

15 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

16 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

17 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

18 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

19 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

20 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

21 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

22 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

23 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

24 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

25 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

26 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

27 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

28 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

29 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

30 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

31 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

32 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

33 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

34 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

35 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

36 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

37 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

38 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

39 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

40 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

41 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

42 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

43 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

44 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

45 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

46 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

47 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

48 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

49 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

50 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

51 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

52 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

53 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

54 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

55 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

56 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

57 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

58 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

59 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

60 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

61 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

62 EASTERN HIGHLANDS

63 EASTERN HIGHLANDS